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ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867. NUMBER 11.

Arizona Miner.

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July 1, 1864. v1n8

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Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and known under the firm name of Clutter & Darling, dealers in Drugs and Medicines in the town of Prescott A. T. is this day dissolved by mutual consent

J. E. CLUTTER,
E. DARLING.

All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle with E. Darling, who will continue the business at the old stand. E. DARLING.

Prescott, A. T. Feb. 27, 1867. 5–3t.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Extracts from Chap. XXIV of the Code of Arizona, and the Amendments thereto.

SEC. 1. THERE shall be held throughout the Territory, on the first Wednesday in June of each year, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and such officers as may be required by law to be chosen at such election, to be called the general election: Provided that members of the Legislative Council shall be elected for two years.

Of the Disabilities and Qualifications of Electors.

SEC. 6. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Quintero on the 30th day of May, 1848, and the Gadsden treaty of 1854, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory six months next preceding the election, and the county or precinct in which he claims his vote ten days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this Territory, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any alimshouse or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 8. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector. A crime shall be deemed infamous which is punishable by death, or by imprisonment in the State Prison.

SEC. 9. Absence from this Territory on business of the Territory, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

Of the place of holding Elections.

SEC. 10. The election shall be held in each precinct established by law, *provided* that any precinct containing over four hundred voters may be divided by the board of county commissioners, and an election held in each.

Of Inspectors, Judges and Clerks.

SEC. 11. The justice of the peace in each precinct, and two qualified electors of such precinct, shall constitute a board of judges of election.* The justice shall be chairman of the board, if present; if not, the board shall appoint a chairman from their own number, who shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of each inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened, in the precinct for which he is appointed, from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset, on the day of the election. Should such inspector not appear at eight o'clock in the morning, the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened may appoint an inspector for the precinct.

SEC. 13. The board of inspectors for each precinct shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as clerks.

SEC. 14. Before any election shall be opened the inspector, judges, and clerks shall each before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law. If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the inspector shall administer the same to the judges and clerks, and one of the judges shall then administer the oath to the inspector.

Of opening the Polls.

SEC. 15. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the judges shall close the polls: Provided, that the judges of the election may take a recess of one hour at any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 16. The board of judges, before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the polls are opened.

Of Voting.

SEC. 17. The voting shall be by ballot. The ballot shall be a paper ticket containing the names of the persons for whom the elector intends to vote, and designating the office to which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen.

SEC. 18. Whenever any person offers to vote, the inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualification of such person as an elector, shall receive his ballot, and in the presence of the other judges, put the same, without being opened or examined, into the ballot box.

SEC. 19. The name of each elector whose ballot has been thus received, shall be immediately entered by each clerk in the column of his poll list, headed "names of voters," numbering each name in the additional column, as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

Of Challenges.

SEC. 20. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the inspector or either of the judges, or by any legal voter; and it shall in all cases be the duty of the inspector and each of the judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SEC. 21. When any person offering to vote is challenged, it shall be the duty of the board of judges to declare to him the qualifications of an elector.

SEC. 22. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the board of judges, in their discretion, may administer an oath or affirmation to the voter: You do swear (or affirm) that you will support the constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory; that you will true faith and allegiance bear to the same, and defend them against all enemies whatsoever; that you are a citizen of the United States; that you are of the age of twenty-one years, according to the best of your information and belief; that you have resided in this Territory six months next preceding this election, and in this county (or precinct, as the case may be) ten days, and that you have not before voted this day.

SEC. 23. If the person thus challenged shall take the oath as tendered to him by the board of judges, he shall be admitted to vote, and it shall not be lawful, after he has taken such oath or affirmation, for said board to examine any witnesses touching his want of qualifications; but if he shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him, his vote shall be rejected.

SEC. 24. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions, respecting such alleged conviction; and in the absence of any authenticated record of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

SEC. 25. When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting, and no vote shall be afterwards received.

Of Counting and Receiving Votes.

SEC. 26. As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of election, the judges shall open the ballot box and commence counting the votes, and in no case shall the ballot box be removed from the room in which any election may be held, untill all the ballots are counted; the counting of the ballots shall in all cases be public. The ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the chairman or one of the judges, who shall open them, and read aloud the name of each person contained therein, and the office for which every such person is voted for. Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the chairman or judge. The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment untill all are counted.

SEC. 27. If two tickets are folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the ticket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the board of judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

Declaring the Result of Elections.

SEC. 28. As soon as all the votes are read off and counted, a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers containing the poll-list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerks, the judges, and inspector; one of said certificates with the poll list and tally list to which it is attached, shall be retained by the inspector and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be preserved by the judges or chairman. The other of the certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the inspector, and endorsed "election returns," and be directed and delivered, or sent by the chairman to the county recorder of the county in which the election is held.

SEC. 29. The said package shall be delivered to the county recorder by one of the judges or clerks of election in person, or may be sent by private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand, the person delivering it shall, before the county clerk, take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the judges (naming him), that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail it shall be mailed by one of the judges; and the post master shall make on it endorsement that he received it from one of the judges (naming him.)

SEC. 30. No tally paper, poll list, or certificate, returned from any election, shall be set aside or rejected for want of form; nor on account of its not being strictly in accordance with the directions of this act, if the same can be satisfactorily understood.

SEC. 31. On the tenth day after the day of election, or as soon as he shall have received the returns from each precinct of the county, if he receive them within that time, the county recorder shall proceed to estimate the vote of the county, a statement of which shall be drawn up and signed by him. The statement shall contain the names of the persons voted for; the office to fill which each person was voted for; the number of votes given at each precinct to each of such persons, and the number of votes given to each in the county; and the same shall be filed, together with the returns from each precinct, in his office.*

SEC. 32. The person having the highest number of votes given for each office to be filled by the votes of a single county, shall be declared elected; and the county recorder shall immediately make out and deliver, or send to him, a certificate of election, signed by said recorder, and authenticated by the seal of his office.

Of the Election of County Recorder.

SEC. 33. When a county recorder is to be elected, the judge of probate shall examine the returns so soon as they are filed, and issue to the person chosen a certificate of election, in the form prescribed in the preceding section.

Of the Election of Territorial Officers.

SEC. 34. When there are officers voted for who are chosen by the qualified electors of the Territory, it shall be the duty of each county recorder, as soon as the statement of the vote of his county is made out, as required in section thirty-one of this chapter, to copy therefrom so much as relates to the votes given for such officers, certify to the correctness thereof, under his hand and seal of his office, and transmit the same to the secretary of the Territory, endorsing on the package the words "Election returns." On the sixtieth day after the day of election, or so soon as the returns shall have been received from all the counties of the Territory, if received within that time, the secretary of the Territory shall compare and estimate the vote and declare the person elected, and make out and file in his office a statement thereof, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted to the person so ascertained to be elected, which shall be a sufficient commission.

SEC. 35. No certificate shall be withheld on account of any defect or informality in the return of any election, if it can with reasonable certainty be ascertained from such return what office is intended, and who is entitled to such certificate; nor shall any commission be withheld by the governor on account of any such defect or informality of any returns made to the office of the secretary of the Territory.

Of the Penalties for Misconduct at Elections, and for Violations of certain Provisions of this Chapter.

SEC. 57. If any person shall directly or indirectly use any threats, menace, or force, or any corrupt means or device, at or previous to, any election held pursuant to this chapter, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 58. If any person shall furnish any elector wishing to vote at any election, held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, who cannot read, with a ticket, such person informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name or names written or printed thereon, for whom such person wishes to vote, but that such ticket contains no such names, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 59. If any person shall defraud any elector at any such election by deceiving and causing him to vote for a different person for any office than such elector desired or intended to vote for, or shall fraudulently attempt to deceive, and cause such elector thus to vote for a different person for any office than he intended and desired to vote for, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 60. If any person not having the legal qualification of an elector, shall fraudulently vote or shall fraudulently attempt to vote at any election, such person on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 61. If any elector shall vote more than once at any election, or shall knowingly hand in two or more tickets folded together, or shall attempt to vote more than once at the same election, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 62. If any inspector judge, or clerk of any election, while acting as such, shall induce or attempt to induce any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector shall desire to vote, such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 63. If any chairman, judge or clerk, of an election, shall, previous to putting the ballot of any elector in the ballot box, attempt to pry into or find out any name or names on such ballot which shall have been handed in by said elctor in a folded form; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk of any election shall open, or suffer the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to the board of judges to be opened or examined into previous to putting the same into the ballot-box; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk of an election, shall make or place any mark or device on any folded ballot which has been handed in to the board of judges by any elector, with a view to ascertain the name of any person or persons for whom such elector shall have voted at any such election; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk shall have fraudulently or illegally allowed any elector to vote at any election, every such inspector, judge, or clerk so offending, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 64. If the secretary of the Territory, or any chairman, judge, board of judges, recorder, or clerk of an election, or clerk of the district court, on whom any duty is enjoined by this chapter, shall be guilty of any wilful neglect of such duty, or of any fraudulent or corrupt conduct in the execution of any such duty, he or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 65. It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the Territory, after the expiration of forty days from and after each election for a delegate to Congress, to certify to the attorney-general any and all failures and omissions of the county recorders in their respective counties, to comply with the provisions of this chapter in returning or certifying the returns of certificates of any such election to the office of the secretary of the Territory; and every such certificate of the secretary of the Territory, sealed with the Territorial seals, shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of any such failure or omission herein specified on the part of the county recorder, in any trial or indictment against him therefor.

SEC. 66. It shall be the especial duty of the attorney-general to present all violations of this chapter, which shall come to his knowledge, to the consideration of the proper grand jury.

SEC. 67. The term of all officers elected under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on the last day of June in the year in which such term of office ceases. And the term of all officers elected under such provisions, except delegates in Congress, shall commence on the first day of July next after the general election; but all vacancies filled at any such election shall commence and terminate according to the exigency of such vacancy.

Approved Nov. 10, 1864. Amendments Oct. 30, 1866.

* By section 8, of the Act creating a board of Supervisors in the several counties, approved December 30, 1865, the Supervisors are empowered to appoint inspectors and judges of election without the requirement that a Justice of the Peace must be one of the number.

* Section 9, of the Supervisors Act, makes them a Board of canvassers to declare the election returns.

AN ACT

Allowing Persons in the Military Service and upon Indian Campaigns to Vote at Elections.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:—

SEC. 1. All legal voters, citizens of this Territory, who may be in the military service of the United States or this Territory, or who may be engaged in any campaign against hostile Indians, shall have the right to vote at all elections, and for all officers for whom they could legally vote in their respective precincts, as provided by chapter twenty-four of the civil Code of this Territory, and shall not forfeit their residence by reason of any absence while engaged in such service or campaign.

SEC. 2. At nine o'clock in the forenoon on the day of any election aforesaid, the legal voters aforesaid shall proceed to elect judges and inspector, who shall immediately give public notice of the hour of such day, and the place when and where they will open the polls, and they shall appoint two clerks, and shall receive, canvass, and record the votes, and conduct the election as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of the chapter aforesaid; and shall, in like manner, cause to be delivered, within ten days after such election, to the county recorders of the several counties in which such voters are legally entitled to vote (which name of county shall be either written or printed on each ballot), a tally list, which shall contain the names of each person voted for, and the office for which such person was voted for; and a tally of the number of votes received by each shall be made opposite their respective names, and the whole number of votes received by each person shall be expressed in writing and figures at the bottom of each tally list aforesaid, which shall be certified to be correct by the board, and with the votes cast for such county shall be transmitted under seal as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The judges of election aforesaid shall have power to cause the arrest of any person who may interfere, or in any way prevent any person legally entitled to vote, from casting such vote, or who may in any way interrupt the proceedings of such meeting, or who may commit any breach of the peace, and detain him in custody (but not depriving him of the right to vote if he be a legal voter) until complaint can be made against him before the proper officer, and cause him to be tried for the offence. Except as herein specified, the elections aforesaid shall be conducted as required by chapter twenty-four of the civil Code aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Nov. 9, 1864.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE.

The Austin *Reveille* gives the following particulars of the connection which the Mooties, a tribe of Indians residing on the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, had with this memorable and bloody occurrence:

These Indians were formerly regarded by the dwellers upon the Colorado and travelers between Salt Lake and Los Angeles as warlike, and the most dangerous and troublesome in that section of country. They have until lately been very friendly with the Mormons, and appeared in a great measure to be under their control. The mutual friendship, however, was only for the purpose of alliance against others, and when the opposite became numerous and strong the Indians transferred their friendship. In this condition there is a prospect of verifying the old adage that "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues." These Indians are now ready to reveal their knowledge of the crimes committed by their old allies, the Mormons, and in which they had participated. They have, perhaps, lately learned that murder and robbery are considered as crimes, for which punishment is meted, if committed by whites, but probably fancy that Indians are not punishable, such crimes being thought commendable by them. The Mooties reside in that part of the country where the Mountain Meadows are situated, and were witnesses and participants in the terrible massacre there committed by the Mormons a number of years ago. Of that horrid transaction they retain a vivid recollection, and the particulars of it they are anxious to reveal. They report their acquaintance with the leading Mormons who participated in the massacre, the disposal of the property, and also that there are several children yet in Indian captivity who were taken from the murdered emigrants. The fact that there are children yet in captivity should induce the Government to make some exertion for their rescue, and to renew its investigations into the murder of so many men, women and children. We believe that while Cradlebaugh was judge in Utah the affair was pretty well sifted, and the massacre fixed beyond a doubt upon the Mormons and their leaders. A vast amount of testimony was taken, and several reports made by the stern and upright old Judge, and these are probably stowed away in the archives of some department in Washington. Perhaps any attempt at punishment during the terms of conciliating Pierce or effete Buchanan would have been abortive, but now, instead of such Presidents, an energetic Congress shapes the policy of the Government, and with new evidence offering, we call upon our loyal and determined Congress to renew the effort to rescue the captives of misfortune, and to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of one of the most terrible crimes that has ever disgraced the annals of American civilization. The time is opportune. The Mormons are defiant and oppressive, and yet seek shining lights for great examples of terror. It is time that an example should be made in reform. Their murder of the emigrants, or the assassination of Bloomfield or Robinson, was not for plunder, nor to recover an apostate, nor to avoid a lawsuit, but to strike terror to others, so that the Mormons might rule indisputably. These will be repeated, and other deeds of horror committed, unless the Government speedily intervenes to protect and punish. The Indians of whom we have spoken now mix with the miners and prospectors in the southeastern section of the State, are friendly and intelligent, and are familiar with the deeds of the Mormons. Their testimony or their aid in tracing circumstances may lead to the complete unravelling of that great mystery.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, JUNE 1, 1867.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

LAND AND SURVEYING DISTRICT.

Following is the act refered to by Delegate Goodwin in his letter published May 4th, and under which Arizona is made a Land District, and attached to the Surveying District of California, instead of that of New Mexico, as hitherto:

An Act to create the office of Surveyor General in the Territories of Utah and Montana, and to establish a land office in the Territories of Utah, Montana and Arizona.

Be it enacted, etc. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and is hereby authorized to appoint a Surveyor General for Montana, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority and duties shall be the same as provided by law for the Surveyor General of Oregon. He shall have proper allowances for clerk hire, office rent and fuel, that is not allowed by law to the Surveyor General of Oregon. SEC. 2. That the public lands within the Territories of Montana, Utah and Arizona, to which the Indian title is or shall be extinguished, shall each respectively constitute a new land district to be called the Montana District, the Utah District, and the Arizona District, respectively, and the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Register and Receiver of public moneys for each of said districts respectively, who shall be required to reside at the places at which said offices shall be located, and they shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation as are, or may be prescribed by law in relation to land offices of the United States in other Territories. SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to locate offices of Surveyor General and Registers and Receivers of public moneys. SEC. 4. That the Territory of Arizona is hereby attached to the surveying district of California. Approved March 2, 1867.

We presume the Land officers will soon be here, and that Gen. Upson, the surveyor general of California, will begin his surveys at an early day. The report that the surveys were interrupted by Indian hostilities is not exactly correct. The surveyors were afraid of molestation and when, for the time, the commanding officer at McDowell could not furnish them an escort, they made no appeal either to the General commanding the District or to the Governor, but threw up their job at once. Rumor says they found the pay too low for profit, and this probably had more to do with their withdrawal than the Indians. We trust Gen. Upson will not be alarmed by these Indian stories. There are many points where no protection is needed and where it is, we opine it can be had by taking the proper steps.

THE QUARTZ MILLS.

Mr. Morgan has completed the furnaces at the Big Bug Mill. Mr. St. James has hauled wood and ore, and Mr. Borger expects to renew operations on Monday next. Among those engaged at the mill are Mr. A. Gage Mr. Joe Walker. Mr. Berry, formerly of the California voluteers, has a restaurant there, and Jose Moreno keeps a store.

At Turkey Creek 24 men are employed, chiefly in running tunnels on the Bully Bueno and Yahoo lodes. On the former the tunnels are respectively 75 and 175 feet in length; the former will at twice its present length strike the lode at the depth of 300 feet. The tunnel on the Yahoo is now 75 feet in length and will be extended to 150 feet. The lodes appear large and the ore of the Bully Bueno is evidently turning to silver. Upon the return of Major Coffin, who is expected in a few days, more active operations will be begun at Turkey Creek and the mill will probably be running at an early date. At the Sterling mine Mr. Reed, with his associates Messrs. Coulter and Tyson, has the furnaces well advanced and will soon commence work. The lode shows an increased quantity of sulphurets and every thing seems promising.

The Umpqua mill, with the additional machinery lately brought in by Mr. Noyes, will be re-started in a week or two.

The Vulture mill is working very successfully.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The scouting party under Capt. Williams which went through the Santa Maria and Williams Fork country, and was most of the time accompanied by Gen. Gregg, returned without finding any Indians or traces of any and it is the General's opinion that none live in that part of the Territory. He attributes the depredations there committed to Indians from the Colorado or from east of Prescott.

Capt Williams is stationed with his company at the Toll Gate on the Mohave road, and will remain there for the present sending out scouts upon that road and north and south of it. It is thought that some if not all of the Indians lately living near the Mohave road and in the Black Mountain and upper Verde county are moving north to the district west of the San Francisco mountain formerly occupied by the Navajoes. There is a report, however, that numbers of the savages have lately arrived at La Paz. If this is so it is all important that they be kept there for it is a great wrong upon the troops to feed Indians and let them go at will.

Rumor says that the men of Capt. Young's company 8th Cavalry at Mohave have mutinied and killed the Captain and Lieutenant, but we can find no confirmation of the story and we think it an idle report. Col. T. F. Wright who has been ill at Fort Whipple for a month past is about again.

Gen. Gregg has given orders for a scout from the new camp McPherson to Black Cañon. His order No. 5. printed in another columns shows that he intends to keep the troops on the move, and the policy seems to us the only wise one. If he had six or eight companies of Cavalry instead of two he could, by such activity, make short work of the red skins. When will the government learn that the most extended and vigorous measures are the most economical?

JEFF. DAVIS RELEASED ON BAIL.

RICHMOND, May 13.—The United States District Court was packed this morning. A military guard was placed around it, and a strong police force inside. About twenty ladies were among the spectators, as were also fifty negroes. At eleven A. M. Davis was brought in, and took his seat next to the prisoner's box, with General Burton and the United States Marshall. General Burton's return to the writ of habeas corpus was read. Judge Underwood complimented General Burton upon obeying the laws, and relieved him of the custody of Davis, when the Marshall immediately served on him a bench warrant to answer to the Norfolk indictment. His counsel, O'Conor, spoke of his long imprisonment and feeble health, and asked that he be bailed. No opposition was made on the part of the prosecution, and his bail was fixed at $100,000. The Judge announced his readiness to accept bail, stating at the same time that the responsibilty and delay in bringing the case into Court rested upon the Government, and not upon the District Attorney. He also said that half the amount of bail must be given by persons residing in Virginia. Sureties then came forward, Horace Greely being among the first, followed by Mr. Schell, of New York. Mr. Jackman, and a number of gentlemen residing in Virginia, offered their names as sureties. Davis was congratulated by several, but no demonstration or noise of any kind was made. After giving bail to appear at the November term of the Court, Davis was taken in a coach to the Spottswood House.

The lion and the lamb shall lie down together—Horace Greely and Jeff. Davis.

GEN. JAMES H. CARLETON has been brevetted a Major General in the regular army. The N. Y. *World* opposed the promotion on the score of mismanagement by Carleton in New Mexico. The Santa Fe *Gazette* says his administration has been excellent, and that he has done more for New Mexico than all his predecessors. In the recent Territorial Convention, Hon. Francisco Perea introduced the following preambles and resolutions which were *unanimously* adopted:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this convention that Brevet Major General James H. Carleton has been relieved from duty as Commander of this Military District by orders from the Department Commander.

And Whereas this is an appropriate occasion for an expression of the sentiments of the people in regard to the services rendered in their midst by our retiring commander. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the gratitude and thanks of the people of New Mexico are due and are herby tendered by their representatives in convention assembled, to Bvt. Maj. Gen'l James H Carleton, U. S. A., for the able, impartial, honest and successful manner in which he has administered and conducted the military affairs of this Territory during the last four years and a half.

Resolved, That the subjugation and reduction to the limits of a reservation, of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, (the most powerful and warlike enemies of the people of this Territory) within the short space of one year, is an accomplishment unequaled in the annals of Indian warfare, and has been the means of restoring to our people their ancient peace and tranquility, and for this success the people of New Mexico will ever remain under obligations to Gen'l Carleton.

On the 27th of March Bvt. Maj. Gen. George Sykes assumed command of the District of New Mexico, and we believe Gen. Carleton after a year's leave of absence will join his old regiment, the 6th cavalry, of which he is Major.

AVERAGE YIELD OF GRAIN.—The Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington publishes a statement showing the average yield per acre, in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, of the various grains in 1866. The lowest average yield in any one State was seven bushels of wheat to the acre, and the highest 11,3 per acre. The average yield in 35 States was a fraction less than 10 bushels per acre. In California the average yield was 29 bushels, and in Oregon 26 bushels. It will be noticed that the average yield of wheat in the two Pacific States was over 150 per cent greater per acre than it was in the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

COLORADO ORES.—It seems from the following item that the troublesome ores of Colorado are to be successfully treated. May we not expect the same result here?

The Colorado ores, which are such hard nuts to crack, are to be formally and seriously attacked this season by the smelting process common in Wales. A large lot of the ores, taken out to Wales and there reduced made magnificeut returns—so much greater than the same ores yielded by any other treatment as to convince the parties making the experiment, that they had found the desired mode of reduction, and to induce them to put up the necessary capital, bring out workmen from Wales, and prepare and set in operation early this season in Colorado extensive smelting works of the description experimented with abroad. Professor Hill, of Providence, long a student of Colorado mines and ores, Mr Herman, a Welch smelter, and some Boston Capitalists, are the parties in this enterprise, which is certainly the most intelligent and the most promising of any that has been undertaken for the extracting the fatness from the sulphuretted ores of the Rocky Mountains. The movement is likely to put a fresh and flattering aspect upon the fortunes and future of Colorado, and upon investments in her mines.—*Springfield Republican.*

WELL PUT.—The following is an excellent hit at those professed christians who are given to littleness in their business transactions, and whose love of gain overreaches their Godliness.

——J. B. was a stingy old creature, eager for money; but he was a zealous member of a church, and ostentatious in his religious exercises. "John," said Catharine to her brother, "what could have made that stingy old wretch a Christian?" "I can tell you," said John, "he has read that the streets of the New Jerusalem are paved with gold, and he is determined to get there."

MOHAVE AND PAH-UTE ITEMS.

From Col. Carter. Secretary of the Territory, who returned here a few days since, we have the following items:

Mr. Strong, Superintendent of the Moss mine and mill, is much elated over the results attending the recent working of ore from that mine.

Mr. Hardy is pushing forward the development of the Parsons lode, and still thinks he has a very big thing.

Troops are stationed at El Dorado Cañon, Callville and Cottonwood Island, and the Pah-Utes are quiet. No work at the El Dorado mines. R. G. Sneath's goods are going forward from Callville to Salt Lake. The telegraph is in operation from Salt Lake City to St. George 140 miles north of Callville, and the company talk of extending the line to Callville and Prescott.

Hon. O. D. Gass is ranching with a company of men at the Vegas ranch.

A train of wagons lately loaded at the Salt mines, 35 miles from Callville, for Parahanagat. Mr. Clurgage has gone to Austin, Nevada, to start the new mail line from there to Callville. From Austin he will go East.

Thermometer had risen to 110 deg. at Hardyville.

TEXAS CATTLE.—At its recent session the Legislature of Colorado passed an act prohibiting the importation of Texas cattle, owing to the existence among these animals of a contagious disease kown as "Texas fever." We hear that some Texas cattle are on the way here, and if it is so, (we do not vouch for the truth of the report,) care should be taken by our ranchmen and butchers to see that they are kept from the other cattle in the country.

A TRAVELED COW.—Among the cows stolen by the apaches from Mr. G. Banghart, at Postle's ranch, 23 miles north of Prescott, a few weeks since, was one aged 14 years, which he raised himself, upon the river Thames in Upper Canada. In the spring of 1857 she was driven to Atchison county Missouri. In the spring of 1858 she was driven over the Beale route, towards California as far as Bear spring, west of the San Francisco mountain in this Territory, whence the party was forced back by Indians, and she was kept at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, for two years and a half. During this time Mr. Banghart lost a hundred head of cattle by Indians but this cow was never captured. From Fort Stanton she was driven in 1861, via the Rio Grande and the Southern route through Arizona, to Los Angeles county California. She was kept there four years, and in the great drought of 1863 was one of four cattle which survived out of 48 head owned by Mr. Banghart. She went blind but fully recovered her sight. In 1866 she was driven here over the Mohave road and has since been at Postle's ranch. During the whole of her eventful life and travels, she has given from 10 to 20 quarts of milk a day, and annually produced a fine calf.

The loss of so faithful and valuable an animal and one so identified with the movements of his family, is keenly regretted by Mr. Banghart, and he assured those who went in pursuit, that, if she could be recovered, he would willingly lose the remainder of his stock.

SURVEYING.—Gen. Upson, Surveyor General of California, informs the Governor that he has received official intelligence of the addition of Arizona to his district, and that as soon as he is informed what appropriation he is to have for surveying, and is in receipt of certain documents in the hands of Surveyor General Clark of New Mexico, he will be prepared to make contracts for surveys here.

TERRITORIAL PRISON.—By an act of Congress, approved January 22d last, the net proceeds of the Internal Revenue of the Territories of Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Dakota, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, and the two successive years, were appropriated for the purpose of erecting penitentiary buildings in said Territories.

The Legislatures are to designate the places, and the sum to be spent in Arizona is limited to $40,000. As no Internal Revenue was collected here until a month or two since, and the net proceeds of the remaining year of the time are not likely to reach $10,000, the limitation was quite unnecesary.

CORN CONTRACTS.—A foolish story has been in circulation during the past week to the end that the government contracts for corn recently made here by Col. Baker had been disapproved at San Francisco. The facts are simply these: Col. Baker had no forms for the contracts, and several papers were required at San Francisco in addition to those forwarded by him. Brvt. Brig. Gen. Kirkham, chief quartermaster of the Department, sent word that he was pleased with the price at which the corn was bought, and would have confirmed the contracts at once but for the lack of these papers. Col. Baker forwarded them at once and expects to hear by the mail due to-day, that all the contracts have been approved.

FORT MCDOWELL.—Late letters state that Kelsey, who killed Davis, having endeavored to escape was fired at five times, and wounded in the arm and leg, but not seriously. He is now on his way to Prescott in charge of a deputy sheriff. Col. Ilgis has been on a scout to the Siera Auchas. Some Pima and Miracopa Indians accompanied him and killed 3 buck Apaches—took 1 squaw prisoner. After the return of the Col. he sent out an expedition to assist some men who had lost animals from the La Paz road. The scout was commanded by Capt. Vanderslice, 14th Infantry. They had a fight with the Apaches killing 2 and wounding several, but were unable to recover the stock.

FROM COLORADO.—A party of 18 men lately arrived here Colorado.

GOOD NEWS FROM HARDYVILLE.—A correspondent writing from Hardyville a few days since says:

The Moss Mine mill has lately been crushing ore from the mine, and I am credibly informed, the result is highly satisfactory. The ore crushed was supposed to be inferior, and was worked by way of experiment. The result was so much better than was expected, that vigorous prosecution of mining and milling has been inaugurated, and as soon as an additional pan is put in, we expect to hear the continuous clatter of the stamps for many months. Some three hundred tons of this ore are now in sight, as I am informed by the foreman. The encouraging report of the last working has imparted new life and energy to every one here.

William H. Hardy is getting good ore from his shaft on the *Parsons*; the vein improves as it goes down. "Country is coming out."

FRUIT TREES.—We are glad to observe that the enterpising and deserving individuals who lately brought a supply of fruit trees to Prescott have found sale for them, and that most of our gardeners and ranchmen have planted some. We believe the climate favorable at least to the hardier fruits, such as apples and pears. In this connection we publish the following importaut rules to tree planters, given by John J. Thomas, which if heeded, would save thousands of trees from destruction, and make many people richer and happier:

1. If the roots of a tree are frozen out of the ground, and thawed again in contact with air, the tree is killed.
2. If the frozen roots are well buried, filling all cavities before thawing at all, the tree is uninjured.
3. Manure should never be placed in contact with the roots of a tree in setting it out, but old finely pulverized earth compost answers well.
4. Trees should always be set about as deep as they stood before digging up.
5. A small or moderate sized tree at the time of transplanting, will usually be a larger bearing tree sooner than a larger tree set out at the same time, and which is checked necessarily in growth by removal.

MINERS COMING.—The San Francisco papers have the following telegram from Chicago, dated April 20th:

"A large party of miners left Leavenworth for Arizona yesterday. The leader is an old mountaineer formerly driven from Arizona by Indians. He is satisfied he had discovered placer diggins of extraordinary richness The party design developing them this fall."

WILMINGTON JOURNAL of May 19th has the following items:

Major General W. H. Halleck.

Brevt. Maj. Gen. Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific.

Surgeon James T. Ghislin, U. S. A., and Major Wm. Redwood Price, U. S. Cavalry, commanding Gen. Halleck's escort, reached Wilmington, from Fort Yuma and San Diego, on Monday morning last, and left on the same day by the steamer Pacific, for San Francisco.

A train of U. S. wagons, under charge of Assistant Wagon master, Theodore Mathews, arrived at Drum Barracks, from Prescott, Arizona on the 14th inst.

On the 15th inst., two trains one under Asst. Wagon-master, John Rodgers, and the other under Asst. Wagon-master, A. B. Wilson, arrived from Prescott, Arizona.

On the same day, another train from Fort Yuma, Arizona, under charge of Asst. Wagon-master, N. Keating, reached the Quartermaster's Department.

Our fellow townsman, Mr. Gabriel Allen, has received the contract, to supply Drum Barracks, and the Quartermaster's Department with beef, for one year from July 1st, 1867, to June 30th 1868. The contract price is twelve and a half cents per pound, coin. Subject to approval of Quartermaster.

Gen. B. S. Alexander, Col. G. H. Mendell, Col. Geo. H. Elliott, and Capt. Raymond, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, from San Francisco visited San Diego, on the last trip of the steamer Pacific, for the purpose it is supposed of selecting a suitable site for a fortification. They returned to San Francisco, by the same steamer.

Gen. Banning and party, left Fort Yuma, Arizona Territory, on the 2d of May for La Libertad, Sonora, all well.

Dr. Harrison reached Wilmington on the 11th, and left on the steamer on the 13th, for San Francisco.

We understand that M. H. Crafts, will be a candidate for the State Senate from San Bernardino.

MURDER OF A GOOD MAN.—A private letter received in this city yesterday states that Jeff Hartman, Deputy Postmaster at El Dorado Cañon, Arizona, was shot and instantly killed at Callville, on the 20th of April. The perpetrator of the deed is unknown. Nine buckshot were lodged above the heart, and when Mr. Hartman's friend came to where he lay, he found him dead. Some time before this he had assisted the sheriff in arresting a desperado, and the presumption among his friends is that he met his deuth at the hands of one or more of the said desperado's associates. Frank S Alling, who is Postmaster at El Dorado Cañon, and now in San Francisco, informs us that deceased was a native of New York, where his parents now reside. His age was about twenty-nine, and in person and character he was one of the noblest men who ever visited Arizona, being universally beloved and respected among his acquaintances.

Since the above was written, we have learned by private letters that Mr. Hartman was robbed at Callville, the night before he was killed, of $150 in greenbacks. Mr. H. suspected and accused a United States soldier of the robbery, and soon after making this accusation he was found dead from the effect of a gun shot wound, as above stated. The soldier, who is the supposed murderer, fled.—*Alta, May 8.*

ARNY.—The Attorney General has decided that Mr. Arny, late Secretary of New Mexico, who after the expiration of his term of office continued to act not only as Secretary, but as Governor of that Territory, was not qualified to do so, as his term of office was limited to four years, and had this not been the fact, his inability to act in either of these positions was made complete by the appointment of Mr. Este. Mr. Arny has been informed of this decision.—*Leav. Conservative, March 28.*

A WARNING.—An exchange tells of a man who stopped his paper on Saturday, and died the next day. A terrible warning.

MILITARY ORDERS.

We have received the following from Gen. Gregg:

HEAD QUARTERS, District of Prescott,
Camp Whipple, A. T.
May 23, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

Captain A. E Hooker, 9th U. S. Cav. (late 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 8th U. S. Cav.,) will continue to perform the duties of Act. Asst. Ajt. General of this District, until opportunity offers for him to proceed, under the orders from the Adjutant General of the Army, to join his regiment at New Orleans, Louisiana, or until such time as an officer shall arrive to relieve him.

By order of
BRV'T BRIG. GEN. GREGG.
THOS. F. WRIGHT, 1st Lieut. 32d Inft. A. D. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS, District of Prescott,
Camp Whipple, A. T.,
May 24, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

Post commanders will keep the troops under their respective commands constantly employed, scouting the country in the vicinity of their respective Posts, thereby obliging the Indians, who are disposed to be hostile, to act upon the defensive.

It will not be necessary to disguise the movements of troops, except when in the possession of positive information as to the locality of Indian bands or camps, which it is designed to break up and destroy.

The troops being kept constantly on the move will be much more liable to fall in with roving and thieving bands of Indians, and prevent their interference with the industrial interests of the country, than by remaining at Post, until depredations have been committed, and they will then acquire an intimate knowledge of the country, and the routes traveled by the Indians; which knowledge will be of great advantage in all future operations.

The constant movemeat of the troops will have a tendency to intimidate the Indians, even if the scouting parties should fail to meet them, and will afford much protection to the inhabitants, enabling them to give their undivided attention to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

By order of
BRV'T. BRIG. GEN. GREGG.
A. E. HOOKER, Capt. 9th U. S. Cav. A. A. A. Gen.

HEAD QUARTERS, District of Prescott,
Camp Whipple,
May 25, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

I. The attention of officers serving in this District, is directed to the following extract from par. VI., G. O. No. 5. C. S. from Head Quarters, Division of the Pacific, viz:

"All hostile Indians who may be captured, or who may surrender, will be held as unconditional prisoners of war, and be disposed of, as may hereafter be directed."

II. The Quartermaster and Subsistence departments, will furnish the necessary clothing and subsistence for Indian prisoners and the necessary provisions be made for the proper care of such Indian children as have been or may be captured and held as prisoners of war, in accordance with the order, to which attention is above directed.

By order of
BRV'T BRIG. GEN. GREGG.
A. E HOOKER, Capt. 9th U. S. Cav., A. A. A. Gen.

DEATH OF W. JAMES TUTTLE.

AZATLAN LODGE No 177 F. & A. M.
Prescott, A. T. May 11, 1867.

At a special meeting of Azatlan Lodge No. 177 F. and A. M. held at the date above written, the following resolutions were offered and passed unanimously.

Whereas, it hath pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe to remove our brother Wm. James Tuttle, late a member of this Lodge, from this imperfect Lodge, to that all perfect Lodge above, and

Whereas, the kind heart and genial disposition of our brother had endeared him to all, and especially to the members of this Lodge, with whom he was so closely connected, rendering it mete and proper that we should thus make known our sorrow for his loss and respect for his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, that in the character of Bro. Wm. James Tuttle, we recognize the true type of the "Upright Man and Mason," and as such, we mourn his loss and mingle our tears with those of his bereaved relatives and friends. That in token of our sorrow at the loss of our Brother, the Hall of this Lodge be clothed in mourning, and that the members thereof, also wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that all sojourning Master Masons in good standing be requested to do the same. That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a duly attested copy thereof to the family of our deceased Brother, and that he furnish the ARIZONA MINER with a copy, and request the publication of the same.

By odrer
J. T. ALSAP, W. M.
Attest, H. OTT, Secretary.

THE MONEY IN THE MINES.—The Amador *Ledger* makes the following calculation:

"How few of us have any adequate notion of the rapidity with which money is taken from a good mine! We have had the curiosity to make the following calculations, taking the Gould and Curry mine for a basis. The figures are from the annual report of Prof. Stretch, State Geologist for Nevada. In six years the mine yielded, in round numbers 230,000 tons of ore, averaging $59 per ton, or a total of $13,627,000. This is about $2,270 a day, $259 per hour, $4,30 per minute, counting every day in the year and 24 hours to the day! In silver it would weigh nearly 568 tons, and would require 7,570 men to pack it, each carrying 150 pounds. It would take a train of two-horse teams, in close order, over ten miles long, to haul it. In short, the mine has yielded more money in six years than we have accumulated in forty, and yet it was all taken from a piece of ground 1,200 feet in length by 30 in width—a little over an acre. Wonder if they have any acres in New York city worth as much?"

G. W. BARNARD, who kept the first hotel in Prescott, now keeps the Osborn House, in connection with Mr. Rountree—Messrs. Beardslees having withdrawn from the active duties of the establishment. Barnard once knew—and probably has not forgotten—how to keep a hotel.

N B. We learn that the name of this establishment is to be changed to "PRESCOTT HOUSE," and we look for "that $20 advertisement," for our next issue.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE APACHES.

General Gregg has opened the spring campaign against the Apaches with a vigor that must be highly pleasing to the whites of Arizona, and which will not give much offence to any one. We regret to read of the killing of squaws by United States soldiers. But it is one thing to fight a campaign at the editorial desk, and quite another to do it in the field, especially if that field is Arizona and the enemy the inhuman Apaches, who spare no age nor sex and no torture that can make death terrible, and whose women are quite as cruel as their men. We suppose that even Christian patience and gallantry might be pardoned for yielding to the instinct of vengeance in the presence of a brother strung up by the heels and tortured to slow and horrible death by the application of fires to his head; and if these were fed by female fiends, it is not likely that the voice of humanity would plead very favorably for their lives. These are some of the atrocities which General Gregg's cavalrymen are punishing; and if any thing can plead in justification of the utter annihilation of the whole Apache brood, they have it in their favor. Arizona, from every recent account that reaches us, is one of the fairest parts of our unsettled domain. It cannot be successfully peopled so long as a single branch of the Apaches exists. Sooner or later the war must take this character; and perhaps the sooner the better. The world cannot wait on the reformation of these savages, who do not in any sense possess the country, but are a bar to its possession by any other race. Treaties and forbearance are in vain. The only course is to kill them outright as fast as the soldiers can get at them. This is what General Gregg appears to be at, and we wish him good luck in his work.—*Alta California, May 7.*

THE PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

A paragraph that originally appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and which is extensively copied in the newspapers throughout the country, relative to the present pay of officers of the army, gives a very exaggerated statement of the amount of salary received by them. For the purpose of correcting this error the following statement of the pay belonging to each grade has been carefully prepared, and represents the amount per annum received in each grade after deducting the *income tax*:

A General receives	$16,465,10
A Lieutenant General	13,919,10
A Major General	7,956,85
A Brigadier General	5,513.59
A Colonel	3,06[illegible].20
A Lieutenat Colonel	2,734.70
A Major	2,403.15
A Captain cavalry	1,909.15
A Captain, foot	1,738.15
A First Lieutenant, cavalry	1,538.93
A First Lieutenant, foot	1,527.10
A Second Lieutenant, cavalry	1,538.93
A Second Lieutenant foot	1,400.90

This includes the additional pay voted by the 39th Congress, which lasts for two years from July 1, 1866.

For every five years' service as an officer in any grade an addition of $109.50 per annum is made. Officers who are not on duty with troops, or who are not furnished with quarters in kind, receive in lieu of them a certain sum per month, which varies in different localities. The amount is based upon the rate of rent and the price of fuel.

About one-seventh of the officers of the army, by the nature of their duties, receive the latter allowance; and in a large majority of cases it is found to be not equivalent to the quarters and fuel furnished be Government.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

MASONIC.

MONTANA MASONS.—The Montana *Post* speaking of a grand design the Masons of Virginia City have in view, says: "It is proposed to rear in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, a great Masonic Temple, an enduring monument of the work of Montana Masons, and a model of modern architecture. The ground immediately adjoining the present hall has been purchased; several thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and at the meeting called it is intended to determine the preliminary measures for an early commencement of labor. The building is to be of stone, three stories in height, completely fire-proof, with halls 25 by 70 feet in the clear. The old hall will open from the second story, and be divided into committee and reception rooms, and a banquet hall. The cost of construction is estimated at $20,000 to $25,000, and when completed will be furnished in the best style of the order."

A GREAT SECRET OF MASONRY.—An anecdote is related of a brother who is noted for his acts of charity, and who is withal a man of good presence and a favorite among the ladies—so much as so to cause some degree of jealously on the part of his worthy spouse. One evening a bundle came to his house for him, and label "private." Of course this was sufficient for female curiosity, and therefore she indulged in an inspection. Horror of horrors! Blankets, baby linen, etc., greeted her astonished vision, and dreams of two families floated through her brain. Her husband soon came in, and after tea, when the wife had discovered in his eye the treachery of his conduct—as she supposed—he took the bundle and went out, but not alone, for the jealous wife was on his track. The faithless husband little imagined that she, who imagined herself so foully wronged, was moving after him. He halted before a small tenement, which he entered. Here she halted and held a council of war. What tactics to follow she was in doubt, but determined to storm the citadel, she knocked, and hastily brushed past the little child who answered the summons. She stood in an instant before her astonished husband, the embodiment of injured innocence. Her feelings were about to find expression when the scene before her caused her to pause. A pale and care-worn man, shivering over the expiring embers of a scanty fire, a poor woman on a sick-bed, a babe not old enough for christening, and two little girls snugly stowed away on some straw in a corner, met her ferocious gaze. She read the story at a glance, and returned home with her husband, a better and a wiser woman, satisfied that she had discovered the great secret of Masonry.

HON. ALEX. CUMMINGS having been appointed and confirmed as assessor of one of the Internal Revenue districts of Philadelphia, has resigned the Governorship of Colorado, whereat the people of that Territory are greatly rejoiced.

DIED.

At Hardyville, May 17, GEORGE EDWARD, youngest son of F. M. and Nancy Mathews, aged one year, two months and twelve days.

"No painful recollections rise,
His morn it dawned so blest,
And ere a cloud had dimmed its skies,
Sweet lamb, he was at rest."

Arizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, JUNE 1, 1867.

THE GOVERNOR has appointed Rodman P. Lewis, of San Francisco, a Commissioner of Deeds for Arizona, in California.

JUDGE TURNER has, by request of the Governor, gone to Hardyville to hold Court. The term is to begin on Monday next, and will be the first held in Mohave county. Gen. Gregg furnished Judge an escort.

DR. WALKER, contract Surgeon, lately stationed at Rock Springs, on the Mohave road, has arrived at Prescott, and will be stationed at Fort Whipple.

THE GOVERNOR was absent from Prescott from the 24th to the 29th ult. on a horse-back excursion in the mountains. He travelled something over a hundred miles, visiting Lynx Creek, Big Bug, Turkey Creek and the ranches on the Agua Frio.

JEREMIAH RIORDAN, a pioneer in Arizona, and a prominent citizen of Pima county, lately arrived in Prescott in search of health, having long suffered from chills and fever. We are glad to say that he is rapidly improving.

SIDNEY SMITH said that a certain person was so fond of contradiction that he would throw up the window in the middle of the night, and contradict the watchman who was calling the hour. Our devil says he knows just such a person in Prescott.

If Chas. G. Mason, late of Prescott, is still in Arizona, he will oblige anxious friends by communicating his whereabouts to Rev. C. M. Blake, chaplain at Fort Whipple.

ALEX. UPSON an old Colorado printer, has taken charge of the New Mexico *Press*, or, as it is now called, the Albuquerque *Press*, in place of crusty old Johnson who has gone east. There is a marked improvement in the editorial matter and in the type, but the paper, while not so horribly printed as by Johnson, cannot yet boast of its press-work. The latest number received here has a very mean appearance.

DIVORCE.—As divorce is the order of the day in Prescott we copy what a California wife writes from San Francisco to the interior of that State: "Dear Sir:—It may be proper, and perhaps my duty, to inform you that about two months ago I succeeded in getting my divorce from you, and also that I have married again. You may continue your monthly remittances, as I may need them for your three children."

VERY MEAN.—The meanest cusses that we know of, says an exchange, are a stingy set, who are too stingy to subscribe for a paper, but sponge the reading of it every week, and then abuse the editor for his sentiments. The devil will surely reserve a warm corner for all such fellows.

THE ELECTION.—According to our annual custom we to-day print the election law of the Territory (with all its amendments) upon the first page of the MINER. As a question has been raised regarding the number of Coroners to be chosen in each county, we would say that Sec. 1, chap. 4 of the Code calls for *two*, and the proclamation of the Governor is in accordance therewith.

CATTLE STOLEN.—Last night sixteen head of cattle belonging to Jacob and Samuel Miller, were taken by Indians from near the saw mill. At 3 this morning a party started in pursuit.

RANCHING.—A general account of all the ranches in central Arizona is in hand, but for want of room must be deferred to our next paper. The ranchmen are much encouraged by the recent rains, and the crops generally are very promising.

A. M. WHITE, Esq, has sold all his interest at Pima Villages to W. Bichard & Co., who will continue the milling and other business there. Mr. Knowles representing the firm, was in Prescott last week, and we learn made arrangements for supplying our merchants with flour at rates which will enable them to undersell that brought from California. The Pimas and Maricopas are said to have the promise of larger crops this year than ever before.

MONUMENT TO COL. BAKER.—A monument to Col. E. D. Baker is proposed by the citizens of Philadelphia. This is well, but should not California and Oregon be moving in the matter? While Col. Baker's memory will live in his eloquent orations, his matchless appeals for liberty and Union, the Pacific coast should not be behind in rearing to him at Lone Mountain, or some other appropriate place, a monument worthy to commemorate his public services.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Campbell vs. Woolsey & Company.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Marshall vs. Woolsey.—Upon filing stipulation further time of 20 days given to defendant to answer.

Meier vs. Bertrand.—Upon filing stipulation, 20 days given plaintiff to appeal.

Robert F. Piatt, Esq. was admitted as an Attorney, to practice in all the Courts of the Territory of Arizona.

Murray vs. Wickenburg.—Thirty days given plaintiff to amend complaint.

Morgan vs. Smith and Christie.—Decree of foreclosure granted plaintiff.

Court adjourned to Monday, June 10.

Prescott & Mohave Toll Road Company.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held at Prescott on Saturday, April 13th, 1867, an assessment of ten (10) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately at the office of the Secretary.

W. M. HARDY.
Secretary P. & M. T. R. Co.
Prescott, A. T. April 15, 1867. 8-2t

NOTICE. In accordance with the provisions of the U. S. Internal Revenue Laws, Act of July 13th, 1866, paragraph 37—notice is hereby given that appeals concerning any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, or enumerations, made in the annual list of taxes for 1867, in the district of Arizona, as assessed by the assessor and assistant assessors of said district, will be received and determined at the office of the assessor, in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, from the fifth day June next, each day during business hours, until the twentieth day of the same month. And all appeals to the assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor U. S. Internal Revenue,
Dist. of Arizona.
Prescott, May 11, 1867.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION,

BY RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, ANNOUNCING THE APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE UNDER THE CENSUS OF 1867.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—

WHEREAS, under chapter XIV of the Code of said Territory and the amendments thereto, it is provided that in the month of March, in each year, the Assessor of each County in the Territory shall take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants thereof; and

WHEREAS, it is further provided that upon such census or enumeration being returned to the Governor, he shall, on or before the first day in May, determine and apportion the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county is entitled, under such census or enumeration; and thereafter, and until another apportionment shall be made, each county shall elect the number of members so appointed to such county; and

WHEREAS, it is further provided that upon such determination and apportionment being made by the Governor, he shall issue his proclamation, announcing such apportionment, and the basis of population upon which the same is made.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, Richard C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby announce that, having received certified copies of the census returns for the present year (excepting for the county of Pah-Ute, in the absence of which I have made use of those for 1866), and duly examined the same, I have made the following apportionment of members of the Legislature, to which each county is entitled, and until another apportionment shall be made each county will elect the number of members so appointed to such county, viz:

The county of Pima, four members of the Council, and seven members of the House.

The county of Yuma, one member of the Council, and three members of the House.

The counties of Mohave and Pah-Ute together, one member of the Council, and two members of the House.

The county of Yavapai, three members of the Council, and six members of the House.

Said apportionment being upon the basis of a population of eight hundred persons to one member of the Council, and of four hundred persons to one member of the House.

It being understood, however, that while, in accordance with law, this apportionment is made to include members of both branches of the Legislature, there will be no election of members of the Council the present year, except to fill vacancies by resignation or death—the members of the Council being chosen for two years.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at Prescott, this first day of May A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

By the Governor:

J. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

PROCLAMATION,

BY RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, designating the offices to be filled at the General Election, to be held on the fifth day of June, 1867

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—

WHEREAS, under chapter XXIV of the Code of said Territory and the amendments thereto, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, on the first Wednesday in June of each year, an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and such officers as may be required by law to be chosen at such election, to be called the General Election; and

WHEREAS, it is further provided, that it shall be the duty of the Governor, at least thirty days before any general election, to issue his proclamation, designating the offices to be filled at such election.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, I, Richard C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby designate the following offices to be filled at the General Election, to be held throughout the Territory, on Wednesday the fifth day of June, A. D. 1867, viz:

Eighteen members of the Territorial House of Representatives, apportioned as follows:—The county of Pima, seven members of the House. The county of Yuma, three members of the House. The county of Mohave, one member of the House. The county of Pah-Ute, one member of the House. The county of Yavapai, six members of the House.

Also, in each county, members of the Council, to fill vacancies caused by resignation or death.

Also, in each county, a District Attorney, County Recorder, County Treasurer, Sheriff, one Supervisor, and two Coroners.

And in each election precinct, in each of said counties, one, and not more than two, Constables, and two Justices of the Peace; and in each precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional Justice of the Peace.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at Prescott, this fourth day of May A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

By the Governor:

J. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. DARLING,
Pioneer
DRUG STORE,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

Independent Candidate
For District Attorney,
WILLIAM J. BERRY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Passo del Norte, inspectors will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F STONE,
Deputy Collector.
Tucson, A. T. May 13, 1867. 11-4

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between A. M. White and W. Bichard, doing business at the Pima Villages, A. T., under the firm name of White & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. White retiring from the firm. Said business will be carried on at the above named place under the firm name of

W. Bichard & Co.

who assume all liabilities, and to whom all debts due the late firm of White & Co. must be paid.

A. M. WHITE.
W. BICHARD & CO.
Pima Villages, A. T, May 10, 1867.

ESTATE OF P. M. BURNS.
Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai—ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said county—In the matter of the Estate of P. M. Burns, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of said Court, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of May, A D. 1867, in front of the store of James Grant, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I will cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property belonging to the estate of the above named deceased, to wit: One improved Ranch of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated on the Hassayampa River, near Walnut Grove Also, the Quartz Mining interest of said deceased, situated in Yavapai County, and Territory of Arizona.

Terms of Sale—to be announced on the day of sale.

JAMES GRANT, Administrator.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.
JNO. HOWARD, Att'y.
Prescott, April 1, 1867.

Postponed Sale.

THE sale at Auction of the Ranch and Quartz interests belonging to the estate P. M. Burns, advertised above, is hereby postponed by order of the administrator, until the first Saturday (the 7th) of September next—at the same place and hour.

R. MEACHAM, Auct'r.
June 1, 1867. 11-19

ESTATE OF LEROY JAY, DECEASED.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona: notice is hereby given that on Monday, July 1st, 1867, in front of the store of Gray & Co. in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 8 o'clock, P. M. on said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of Leroy Jay, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest of said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired in and to the following described mining claims, to wit:—

695 feet in the Ticonderoga Lode, discovery location,
725 feet in the Planet Lode, discovery location,
700 feet in the Empire Lode, discovery location.
675 feet in the Wild Rover Lode, discovery location.

Said Quartz Lodes being situated in the Goodwin Mining District, Yavapai county, and Territory of Arizona. Also, at the same time and place, 1 coat, and 2 deer skins.

Terms of sale, Cash—on confirmation of sale by Probate Court.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
WM. J. BERRY, his Attorney.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r
Prescott, May 24, 1867. 11-14

ESTATE OF WILLIAM TRAHAN, DECEASED.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona—notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of July, 1867, in front of the store of Gray & Co, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title and interest of William Trahan, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired in and to the following described mining claims, to wit:

IN THE BIG BUG MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, AND TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,

240 feet in the Bourbon Lode, discov. locat'n.
240 feet in the Napa Lode, do. do.
215 feet in the Sonoma Lode, do. do.
200 feet in the Sinaloa Lode, No. 1 North.
240 feet in the Euridice Lode, discov. location.
240 feet in the Buncombe Lode, do. do.
240 feet in the Ella Lode, do. do.
200 feet in the Richmond Lode, No. 2.
200 feet in the General Mason Lode, No. 3, 2d extension.
200 feet in the Cumberland Lode, No. 2 south.
200 feet in the Caledonia Lode.
200 feet in the Clyde Lode, No. 4 north east.
200 feet in the Orion Lode.

Also, the following described mining claims, in the GOODWIN MINING DISTRICT, in said county and Territory:

1200 feet in the Osceola Lode, discov. locat'n.
700 feet in the Empire Lode, do. do.

Also, 250 feet, in the Robinson Lode, in the Walker Mining District, in said county and Territory.

Terms of sale, CASH—on confirmation of sale by the Probate Court.

KING S. WOOLSEY,
Administrator.
WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.
Prescott, May 24, 1867. 11-14

ARIZONA

Overland Mail Company.

THE STAGES leave San Bernardino every Monday afternoon, on the arrival of the Los Angeles Stages, for Hardyville.

W. N. BALLARD, Superintendent.
WOLF & FOLKS, Agents,
San Bernardino. 8-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toll Road Assessment.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of $10 per share has been levied on the stock of the Mohave and Prescott Toll Road Company's Stock, now payable in Prescott. The following shares will be sold at public auction on Saturday the 15th of June, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in front of the Court House door, Prescott, or so many thereof as will pay the amounts due:

E. Young, certificate No. 40,	2 shares	$20
E. W. Van Patten, " 41,	2 "	20
Nelson Van Tassel, " 2	5 "	50
Wm Walters, No's. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 & 28,	36 shs.	360

WM. M HARDY,
Secretary M. & P. T. R. Co.
Prescott, June 1, 1867. 11-12

Fresh Garden Seed, for Free Distribution.

I HAVE just received a large number of packages of Vegetable and Tobacco Seed, from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which I will distribute, *free of charge*, upon application. RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
Prescott, Arizona, May 30, 1867.

ROBERT MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

NOTICE. Officers of the several counties in the Territory who have not yet received copies of the Acts and Journals of the third Legislative Assembly (1866) can do so upon application to the Recorder. Members of the Legislature will also receive their quota from them, and any citizen desiring a copy either of the Acts or Journals for 1866, or for 1864 or 1865, will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Territory. Prescott, May, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas D. Hutton, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in Tucson, Pima County and Territory of Arizona.

Tucson, March 1, 1867.
JOHN G. BRYANT,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John F. Simmons, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to B. Block, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

B. BLOCK,
Administrator.
JNO. HOWARD, his Attorney.
Prescott, April 1st, 1867. 7-6m.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—COUNTY OF MOHAVE.
In the District Court, Second Judicial District, for said County of Mohave.

Thadeus Thompson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles A. Luke, Defendant.
} 50 cent R. S. cancelled.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to Chas. A. Luke, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the second Judicial District in and for the county of Mohave, Territory of Arizona, to answer to the complaint filed herein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; but if without the county and within the Territory then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and six 66-100 (706 66-100) dollars, for money loaned, services rendered, and damages as set forth in the Plaintiff's complaint, and which reference is hereto made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1867

SEAL

JAMES P. BULL, Clerk Dist. Court 2d Judicial District.
A. E. DAVIS, Att'y for Pl'ff. 11-15

IN PROBATE COURT—MOHAVE COUNTY—ARIZONA TERRITORY.

C. E. Detmold, Chas. Butler
P. B. Coddington, et al. comprising the Morse Company,
Complainants,
vs.
Benjamin E. Harris,
Respondent.
} In Equity.

THE Territory of Arizona sends GREETING to Benjamin E. Harris, Respondent: You are hereby summoned to appear and answer a complaint or bill of review filed in this office, by order of the Court, by said complainants, a copy of which is hereto annexed, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this Summons if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said bill of review.

Said action is brought to set aside and vacate a decree rendered in the Probate Court on the sixth day of April, 1867, decreeing and setting aside or apart to the separate use and ownership of complainants and respondent certain mining ground upon the Moss Lode, San Francisco Company's claim in the San Francisco Mining District, Mohave county, Arizona Territory; and to obtain the appointment of commissioners to make a new segregation of the premises in accordance with equity and justice, and that a new decree be made upon said commissioner's report. And take notice, if you fail to appear and answer as herein required, complainants will apply to the court for the relief demanded, and for such other and further relief as may be meet in the premises.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court this 13th day of May, A. D. 1867.

SEAL

JAMES P. BULL, Probate Clerk.
{R. S. cancelled.} A true copy—Attest,
J. P. BULL, Clerk,
May 13th, 1867. 11-15

LIEN NOTICE.

ALL persons holding or claiming liens for work, labor or materials, done, performed or furnished, in the construction of a certain five stamp quartz mill, located in the county of Yavapai, about twenty miles in an easterly direction from the town of Prescott, and one and one half miles in a southerly direction from the residence of King S. Woolsey, on or near his Ranch on the Agua Frio River, and known as the Woolsey mill, together with the land upon which the said mill is erected, and two hundred yards beyond the said mill on all sides thereof; that is to say, a plat four hundred yards square having the said mill in the center. Also, the ditch, acequia, or canal, for the use of said mill—are hereby notified to appear and exhibit their liens for adjudication before the District Court of Yavapai county at Prescott on Tuesday the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M By order of the Court.

E. W. WELLS, Jr.
April 31, 1867. Clerk of said Court.

POLITICAL.

YAVAPAI COUNTY UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JOHN HOWARD,
E. WINSLOW COFFIN, Jr.
WILSON C. COLLIER,
J. O. BRAGDON,
EDWARD F. BOWERS,
THOMAS S. RUFF.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER,
ANDREW L. MOELLER.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN H. BALDWIN.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM N. KELLY.

FOR COUNTY SUPERVISORS,
CHARLES W. STANLEY,
THOMAS M. ALEXANDER,

FOR CORONER,
CALVIN WHITE.

Election, June 5, 1867.

YAVAPAI COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET---1867.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JOHN A. RUSH,
EDWARD J. COOK,
JAMES S. GILES,
JOHN W. MATHEWS,
ALLEN CULLUMBER,
JOHN T. DARE.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.
JOHN P. BOURKE.

FOR SHERIFF,
ANDREW J. MOORE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM CORY.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT F. PIATT.

FOR COUNTY SUPERVISORS,
CHRISTOPHER C. HIGBY.
WILLIAM J. CUMMINS.

Election June 5.

Election Precincts for Yavapai County.

THE Board of Supervisors have established the folowing Election Precincts, and appointed the following named officers of Election for the Election to be held on Wednesday, June 5, 1867:—

Prescott and vicinity, including Farrington's and the Point of Rocks.—S. E. Blair, Inspector—W. S. Little and James Grant, Judges. Election at Capitol Building.

Round Valley, including Mint and Williamson's Valleys—M. Cummins, Inspector—J. H. Lee and J. Gelson, Judges. Election at Lee's house.

Skull Valley—J. McDerwin, Inspector—W. Gelson and C C. Clark, Judges. Election at Eble's house.

Kirkland Creek—J. Robbins, Inspector—P. McAteer and M. Langley, Judges. Election at Uncle Rob's house.

Date Creek—W. W. Copeland, Inspector—J. C. Dunn and —— Judges. Election at Leiby house.

Weaver—J. Bertrand, Inspector— —— —— Judges. Election at Bertrand's store.

Wickenburg—A. H. Peeples, Inspector—J. W. Swilling and B. F. Howell, Judges. Election at Peeples' house.

Vulture Mine—H. McClinchey, Inspector —— —— Judges.

Agua Calienthe—H. E. Lindsey, Inspector —— —— Judges. Election at Woolsey's Ranch.

Walnut Grove—Robert McLoud, Inspector—C. Genung and T. Lambertson, Judges. Election at Cullumber's house.

Fort McDowell—P. McCannon, Inspector—— Whitlow and J. Green, Judges. Election at Green's house.

Black Canon—John H. Marion, Inspector—C Klotz and C W. Williamson, Judges. Election at Marion's Camp.

Beaver Valley and vicinity—T W. Boggs, Inspector—B. P. Dodson and J. H. Dickason, Judges. Election at Osborn's house.

Agua Frio—W. R. Bassham, Inspector—W. Rice and D. J. Lount, Judges Election at Woolsey's house.

Rio Verde—J. Melvin, Inspector—John Norwood and S. O. Fredericks, Judges. Election at Pioneer home.

Big Bug and vicinity, including Ticonderoga—J. R. Walker, Inspector—R. S. Osborne and C. Webber, Judges. Election at Borger's Mill.

Turkey Creek—G. Brooke, Inspector—B, C. Peterson and W. C. Dennison, Judges. Election at Bully Bueno Mill.

Lynx Creek—Wm. Pointer, Inspector—J. McCrackin and J. B. McKinnie, Judges. Election at Franklin's house.

Sterling and vicinity, including Hassayampa—W. C. Reed, Inspector—J. G Sheldon and W. Cole, Judges Election at Sterling Mill.

Postle's Ranch—G. Banghart, Inspector—Benj. Weaver and J. M. Brown, Judges. Election at Postle's house.

Walnut Creek—A. A. Boblett, Inspector—E. M. McCarthy and Wm. King, Judges. Election at Boblett's house.

Quick Sales and small Profits.

D. HENDERSON & Co.

OFFER for sale, Cheap for Cash, a splendid assortment of Gents CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods,

COARSE AND FINE BOOTS,

A superior quality of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Playing Cards, Yankee Notions, and Confectionary.

Also—Ladies, Misses and children's BOOTS and SHOES, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

Call and examine our stock, at the new store, corner Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott. May—10tf

NEW GOODS.

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT. It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

Groceries,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.

WORMSER & CO.
May 18, 1867. 10-tf

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT, A. T.
Fort Whipple, May 17th, 1867.

SEALED proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M. Monday, June 24, 1867, for supplying the United States Government, at Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, with three hundred (300) tons of Hay of two thousand (2000) pounds to the ton:

At Camp Lincoln, Arizona Territory, with one hundred (100) tons of Hay, of two thousand (2000) pounds to the ton.

The Hay must be well cured and made of the best quality of native grass. It will be subject to inspection and weight, and must be delivered and stacked in such parts of Fort Whipple and Camp Lincoln as directed by the undersigned. The stacks must be carefully built and properly raked off, to protect them from the weather, and must be so arranged as to prevent the Hay from coming in contact with the ground, and to afford free circulation of air under the stacks.

The parties to whom the contract may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids each individual name must be written out.

The delivery of the Hay to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District Department and Division Commanders, and terminate by the 31st day of December, 1867. No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District Department and Division Commanders.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Hay at Fort Whipple, A. T. and Camp Lincoln," and directed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

No bids will be considered unless the person making it is present. Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

The expense of this advertisement to be paid by the successful bidders, pro rata.

Bids for any reasonable quantity will be received.

E. D. BAKER,
Capt. and A. Qr. M. U. S. A—Ch. Qr. M. District Prescott.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure of mortgage rendered in said court on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1867, in favor of Herbert Bowers and Nathan B. Bowers and against King S. Woolsey, for the sum of seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty one 87-100 dollars, together with costs of suit amounting to four hundred and twelve and 14-100 dollars, and accruing costs; and ordering a sale of the following described property, to wit: One ranch containing one hundred and forty acres of land, with dwelling house and improvements thereon and thereto belonging, situated about sixteen miles east of the town of Prescott in said county, and known as the Woolsey Agua Frio Ranch. Also, one quartz mill, with water wheel, buildings, machinery and appurtenances to the same belonging; together with one auxiliary claim, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which said mill is situated. Said mill is situated about one mile below said Agua Frio Ranch, on the west fork of the agua frio creek, and is known as Woolsey's agua frio quartz mill. Also, one Gardner's Thunderbolt Crusher, with steam engine, steam boiler, and all other machinery and appliances thereto belonging or appertaining; said mill having been erected near the Ticonderoga mine, and known as Woolsey's Ticonderoga mill, and about six miles south of said agua frio mill. Also, the following undivided interests in the following named quartz lodes: Seven hundred and twenty feet in the Ticonderoga lode; nine hundred feet in the Blackhawk lode; seven hundred and twenty feet in the Red Rover lode; six hundred feet in the Empire lode; five hundred and fifty feet in the Diogenes lode; seven hundred and twenty feet in the Planet lode; all situated in the Goodwin mining District in said county. Also, five hundred and fifty feet in the Big Bug lode, known as the first north extension. Also, three hundred and fifty feet in the Sinaloa lode; one hundred and fifty feet in the Sonoma lode, situated in the Big Bug mining district. Also, three hundred feet in the Richmond lode, in the Turkey Creek district; three hundred feet in the Benedict lode; three hundred feet in the Sangamon lode; three hundred feet in the Provedentia lode, in the Hassayampa district. Also, one Ranch, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of land, with houses, corels, ditches, and all other improvements—said ranch being known as the Agua Caliente Ranch, situated on the north side of the Gila river, about one hundred miles above the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, in said county, together with all the tenements thereto belonging, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said demand and costs. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that on

Thursday, June 20, 1867,

between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, in front of the Court House door in the town of Prescott, in said county, I will sell all the right, title and interest which said King S. Woolsey had on the 12th day of November, 1866 in and to the above mentioned and described premises, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County,
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE of Domingo Gallio, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from date hereof, to the undersigned, at the office of R. Platt, in Tucson, county of Pima, Territory of Arizona. Tucson, January [illegible]

ESTENEN OCHOA,

Arizona Miner.

Poetry.

The moral inculcated in the following rhymes is excellent, and particularly worthy of consideration in Prescott, and other places, where there is a disposition to indulge in small talk and in scandal. If Franklin's favorite motto, "mind your own business," was generally observed how much mischief and hard feeling would be saved, and how much better the world would be:

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks mind their own business more,
And mind their neighbors' less.

For instance you and I, my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concerns us not,
And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, if we'd begin
To mend our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.

We've faults enough at home to mend—
It may be so with others;
It would seem strange, if it were not,
Since all mankind are brothers.

Oh! would that we had charity,
For every man and woman,
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know "to err is human."

Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother,
And as we journey down life's road,
"Do good to one another."

HOW TO TREAT SCANDAL.

BY DEAN SWIFT.

Ye wise, instruct me to endure
An evil which admits no cure;
Or how this evil can be borne,
Which breeds at once both hate and scorn.
Bare innocence is no support,
When you are tried in scandal's court.
Stand high in honor, wealth and wit,
All others who inferior sit
Conceive themselves in conscience bound
To join and drag you to the ground.
Your altitude offends the eyes,
Of those who want the power to rise.
The world, a willing stander-by,
Inclines to aid the specious lie.
Alas! they would not do you wrong,
But all appearances are strong.
Yet, whence proceeds this weight we lay
On what detracting people say?
For let mankind discharge their tongues
In venom, 'till they burst their lungs.
Their utmost malice cannot make
Your head, or tooth, or finger ache;
Nor spoil your shape, distort your face,
Or put one feature out of place;
Nor will you find your fortune sink,
By what they speak or what they think;
Nor can a hundred thousand lies
Make you less virtuous, learned or wise.
The most effectual way to balk
Their malice, is—TO LET THEM TALK.

Croppings.

EVASIVE.—Patrick, before he became joined in the bands of holy wedlock with Bridget, was in the service of Father McNulty. One day that good priest expected a call from a protestant minister, and wished some excuse to get rid of him. So calling Patrick, he proceeded to give him instructions.

"Patrick," says he, "if that minister comes to-day I do not wish to see him."

"Yes, yer riverence."

"Make some kind of excuse and send him away."

"What shall I tell him if he comes, your riverence?"

"Tell him I'm not at home."

"Would you have me tell a lie to him, yer riverence?"

"No, no, Patrick; but get out some way—give him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, is it? I'll do it, av course, yer riverence."

The matter thus arranged, Father Mac retired to his library, and Patrick went about his duties. About dusk in the afternoon, the worthy priest came out of his room and found Patrick in unusually good spirits.

"Well, Patrick," said he, "did the minister call to-day?"

"Yes, sir-r r."

"And did you get rid of him?"

"I did, sir."

"And what did you say to him?"

"I gave him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, Patrick?"

"Yes, yer riverence."

"And what did you say to him?"

"He axed me was ye'e in, and I tould him was his grandmother a monkey?"

THE FASTEST TIME.

There is much inquiry among the lovers of the turf as to the best running time ever made, and almost every number of Wilke's *Spirit of the Times* has more or less inquiries on the subject. The *Wilkes' Spirit*, in reply to the "What is the fastest time in mile heats recognized?" answers 1:44. That was Legal Tender's time, without full weights, and Revolver's time with full weights. This then settles the mile in mile heats, but it is by no means the fastest mile ever run. In 1856, at the Metaire course, New Orleans, Perrit ran a single mile in 1:46 1-6, and a heat of two miles in 3:30. Arrow and Brown Dick, at the same meeting, ran three miles in 5:28, being 1:49 to the mile.

In Lexington's great performance against Lecompte's time, the world was astonished by the unheard of time of 7:19 3-4, in a four mile heat. His first and fourth miles were run in 3:36.

We give the fastest time at all distances, so far as we know.

1 mile pacing, Pocahontas,	2:17 3-4
1 mile trotting, Dexter,	2:18
2 miles trotting, Flora Temple,	4:50 1-0
3 miles trotting, Dutchman,	7:32 1-4
16 miles trotting, Prince,	30:8 3-3
20 miles trotting, Trustee,	59:35 3-4
100 miles trotting, Conqueror,	8 55:63
100 miles double, Burke & Robin,	10:17 22
1 mile running, Henry Perritt,	1:42 1-3
4 miles running, Lexington,	7:19 1-3

Boston, the sire of Lexington, started in some forty races, and won over thirty at four miles alone, winning for his owners about $60,000. He was the sire of ninety-five winners, who collectively won two hundred and seventy-six races—sixty-one at three miles and twenty-six at four miles.

Flora Temple, now over twenty years old, has been the winner of over $100,000, and the glorious little queen is still as bright as a new button, and fit to trot for a man's life to-day.

President Johnson has informed a deputation of Massachusetts Free Masons that he will endeavor to visit Boston on the 24th of June next, St. John's Day, and aid his fellow craftsman in dedicating the new Masonic Temple.

RETURN OF THE COLORADO.

The Steamship Colorado, which left San Francisco on the 1st January last, for Yokohama and Hongkong, returned to San Francisco on Friday, March 20th, making the round trip in seventy-eight days, and the passage from Yokohama in to San Francisco, in twenty-one days. It is reported she encountered on her return one of the most fearful hurricanes that ever blew. The round trip was an entire success. The *Alta* says:

"Her appearance was greeted at Yokohama and at Hongkong as the opening of a new commercial era for America and Asia. "The greatness of the undertaking," says the Japan *Herald* of February 26th, speaking of the American line, "must awaken the strongest sympathy for its success; but after all, the real reason which has led our merchants and residents to interest themselves so earnestly in the new line is the prospect that it will be productive of vast benefit to our foreign trade." Henceforth, this journal thinks, the trade of Japan must be conducted by way of San Francisco and New York; in which arrangement the United States is, according to the same opinion, to be the greatest beneficiary. The Colorado, for her size, power, model and accommodations, is highly complimented by our Asiatic contemporaries. Nothing like her, they all declare, has ever appeared in that part of the world, and a splendid run of passenger trade is anticipated for the new line. The Japan *Herald* thinks the greatest carrying companies will find Japanese travelers to be their best customers before long, and the passenger list of the Colorado on her first run from Yokohama, verifies the prediction. She re-appears at her old wharf, after her voyage of fourteen thousand miles through seas almost unknown to steamers, not disfigured by wind and wave, with not a timber or plank of her hull moved from its place—her seaworthyness fully established by the roughest of weather—and, altogether, as pleasant a thing to look upon as when, over two and a half months ago, she steamed down the bay on her outward passage."

THE GREAT CORNFIELD OF THE WEST.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the statistics of the productions of corn in the United States for the last twenty years, as follows, viz:

	Bushels.
In 1840, total crop,	377,531,875
In 1850, total crop,	592,671,104
In 1860, total crop,	830,451,707
In 1866, total crop,	1,039,000,000

The increase being at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the aggregate crop of 1866 will be over the thousand million bushels! The following are the portions of the United States where Indian corn is the staple, in comparison with other grains.

New England, New York and New Jersey, 38,948,890 bushels.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolinia, 128,998,249 bushels.

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, 147,425,726 bushels.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, 550,627,043 bushels.

This shows that half the immense crop of Indian corn grown in the United States is produced in the valley of Ohio and Missouri. He estimates the crop of this year in Ohio at 91,000,000.

MAKE YOUR OWN MEASURES.

Every house-keeper needs a half bushel, peck and half peck measure; but there is no necessity of being at the expense of purchasing the *round* ones should any be offered for sale in the stores. He can make his own just as well in square form like ordinary boxes. They may not do to sell by without being officially sealed; neither will the circular ones; but they may be made as accurately, and will answer every purpose for which measures are wanted. Farmers, and others too, sometimes need larger than common half-bushel measures. Often they will find it convenient to use boxes that will contain a full bushel, or perhaps a barrel. Below we give rules by which every one who can saw and nail boards, can make his own measures.

A *Barrel* contains 10,752 cubic inches. A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 28 inches deep—that is, on the inside—will hold just a barrel.

A *half-barrel*. Make a box for this 24 inches by 16, and 14 inches deep. This will contain 5376 cubic inches, or just half a barrel.

A *bushel*. This has 2150 4-10 cubic inches. A bushel box will be 16 inches by 16 8-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep.

Peck A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, is a peck.

Half-peck is 8 by 8 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep.

Half gallon. This contains 134 4-10 cubic inches. A box 7 by 4 inches and 4 8-10 inches deep, holds just that quantity.

Quart. 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep.

GOOD ADVICE.—One of "Georgia's Daughters" has a word to say, through the Covington *Enterprise*, to such of Georgia's sons as are rusting in idleness: "Go forth, there is a wide field of labor for you; not one need be unemployed. Go follow the plough, wield the axe and hoe or else, go into some of our machine shops or manufactories; make yourself useful. Your suffering country calls you to her aid. Is it not ridiculous to see the number of boys and men idling about our railroad depots? Go to our towns and cities, it is truly distressing to see so many worse than useless. Soon many of them will find a home in the State Prison, or an untimely death on the gallows. Think, young men, and retrace your steps ere it is too late."

THE FUND OF THE CAL. COLUMN.—There having been much said and written about what is known as "Hospital fund of the Column from California," which was raised from licenses granted to traders and keepers of saloons, by military authorities in Arizona, and in such portions of New Mexico and Texas as remained under martial law for some time after the arrival of the California Volunteers on the Rio Grande, we have procured a copy of an abstract of the account as it stood on the first day of January last, and to-day publish it for public information. Those who are curious to know how the fund was raised and how a portion of it has been expended can now gratify their curiosity by an examination of this abstract.

The amounts to be paid for different grades of licenses were fixed by a Board of officers convened for that purpose.

The balance of $6,196,08 on hand, is in custody of Dr. J. C. McKee, Treasurer of the fund, und is on deposite in the U. S. Depository in this city.—*Santa Fe Gazette.*

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVORCE—JONES vs. JONES—SUMMONS.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai:
In the District Court Third Judicial District, in and for said county of Yavapai.
Caroline E. Jones, plaintiff,
vs.
W. Claude Jones, defendant.

ACTION brought in the District Court in and for the county of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to W. laude Jones, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District ourt of the Third Judicial district, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and in the Territory then forty days, and if without the Territory then twenty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony, by plaintiff, from you the said defendant, on the grounds of abandonment and adultery, as will more fully appear in plaintiff's complaint. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and will apply to the c urt for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court this third day of April, A. D. 1867.

E. W. WELLS, Jr.
Clerk of the District Court, 3d Judicial District.
J. M. BOGGS, Deputy.

DIVORCE.—CUMMINS vs. CUMMINS.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai:
In the District Court Third Judicial District, in and for said county of Yavapai.
William J. Cummins, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jane Cummins, Defendant.

ACTION brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona: The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Jane ummings, defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District ourt of th Third Judicial District, county of Yavapai, Terr ory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and in the Territory hen forty days; and if without the Territory, then twenty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony, by plaintiff in the above entitled cause, from you the said defendant; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this third day of April, A. D. 1867.

E. W. WELLS, Jr.
L. S. Clerk District Court.
J. M. BOGGS, Deputy.

John Howard, Attorney for Plaintiff.

In District Court Third Judicial Disgrict in and for said county of Yavapai—Territory of Arizona.

L. L. Tredwell and George R. Carter, co-partners under the name and style of Tredwell & Co. vs. Charles G. Johnson & Geo. A. Johnson, — Plaintiffs. Defendants. { 50 cent internal revenue stamp cancelled. }

Action brought in the District Court in and for the county of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to Chas. G. Johnson and George A. Johnson, defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of the third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer to the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; but if without the county and within the Territory then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of three hundred and fifty-two 13-100 (352 13-100) dollars, due from you to the above named plaintiffs, being a balance due upon an account stated on or about the fifteenth day of November, 1866.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-two 13-100 dollars, and for costs of suit Given under my hand and the seal of the said District Court, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1867.

[L. S.] E. W. WELLS, Clerk of the Court.
J. P. HARGRAVE, Att'y for Plaintiffs.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai and Territory af Arizona:

L. C. Gray, Chas. E. Hitchcock, and Robert Coles, Plaintiffs, vs. Van C. Smith, and F. G. Christie, Defendants. { 50 cent internal reven. stamp cancelled. }

ACTION brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County and Territory aforesaid. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to Van C. Smith and F. G. Christie, Defendants:—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, forty days; and if service be made upon you out of the Territory, then within twenty days. This action is brought to recover the sum of six thousand five hundred and thirty-four ($6,534) dollars, with ten per cent. per annum interest thereon from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1867, on a promisory note dated December 13th, 1866, executed and delivered by you to plaintiffs, payable to the order of Gray & Co. and to foreclose a mortgage of the same date as the said note, given by you to secure the payment of the said note, on the following described property, that is to say: That certain five stamp quartz mill situated near the Sterling mine, in the Hassayampa mining district, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and about five and a half miles in a southerly direction from the town of Prescott, in said county. The said quartz mill being known as, and commonly called the Sterling Mill. Also all the interest of F. G. Christie in and to the following quartz leads and mineral veins, that is to say: three hundred and seventy-five feet in the original or discovery location of the lode or vein known and recorded as the Sterling; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Muchilo lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Sultana lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Eagle Bird lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Skeleton lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Yavapai lode.—All of which lodes are situated in said Hassayampa mining district, in the county and Territory aforesaid. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required, default will be taken against you, and plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in their said complaint and for such other relief as shall be just.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. WELLS,
[L. S.] Clerk of the District Court.
By J. M. BOGGS, Deputy.
J. P. HARGRAVE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

CALIFORNIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Le Doyen's SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver, Stomach, Spleen, Kidneys, Heart, Womb, Bladder, Nerves, Glands, Blood, Marrow, & Bones.

LEDOYEN'S Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Costiveness; Prevent Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S *Circassian Bloom.*

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hereretofore existing between DUNN & COLLIER, is this day desolved by mutual consent.

Prescott, December 10 1866. 24t4.

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO.

Geo. Edward Moore,

Wholesale and retail Dealer in *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,* Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS,

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description o our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.

MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents, No. 140 Courland Street, New York 11t

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rose Wood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Gravesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair!

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a stil more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Plain Case, $300
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Heavy Moulding, $325
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $350

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free. 11

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reduction machinery.

The attention of the mining corporations, mill men, and mine owners is respectfully urged to examine and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardiner's invention, patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company," organized upon the patent of Mr. Gardiner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office 69 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS.—*President*, Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, New York. *Vice President and Treasurer*, J. H. Puleston, New York. *Secretary*, F. G. Wheeler, New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed up on an entirely new principle, which enables it to crush and pulverize ores and other minerals by a single process, viz: It is provided with two jaws or plates, which working upon different centres, not only crush, but also attain a maximum of attrition. These jaws are massively constructed, and are furnished with massive plates of chilled iron, which can be easily replaced at small cost. They will admit boulders of fifty pounds weight, and can be graduated as occasion requires. This machine is easily driven by an engine of fifteen-horse power, and their lightness, and facility of transportation, render them far more economical than any machinery now in use for reducing quartz. Large orders for this crusher have already been executed for well established mining companies, and the company have contracts with responsible machinists to construct without delay, sufficient, it is hoped, for the large demand. Parties desiring to see the crusher, in actual operation, can do so by visiting the "Globe Iron Works," in 33d street, near 11th avenue. Companies desiring machines or further information, will please address any of the officers of the company, at 69 Broadway, or apply personally, at the office of the Superintendent, Mr. P. G. Gardiner, No. 12 Pine street, (Room No. 11, up-stairs.)

This machine supplies, it is believed, the real desideratum for the reduction of quartz rapidly and economically. One machine will reduce to an impalpable powder, from 30 to 50 tons of ore per day, with not to exceed 15-horse power. It is of a very durable construction, every part being made capable of sustaining any strain that can be brought to bear upon it.

We furnish at present two sizes of machines, numbered respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

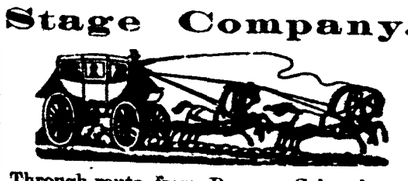
No. 1 weighs, complete, when finished, 14,000 lbs., or seven tons, occupies a space, when in running order, of five feet in width, by fifteen in length, and will require a 12-horse power engine Compared with stamps, requiring the same power, it will finish from three to four times as much work in the same time, passing it through a seive 60 to 80 meshes to the inch, the stamps using seives of from 35 to 50 meshes to the inch. The Thunderbolt Crusher not only finishes a much larger amount of work, but reduces it to a finer powder. Cost, completely boxed and delivered at the wharf, $6,500.

No. 2, compared with No. 1, is one-sixteenth less in capacity; is 4,000 lbs. lighter in weight, therefore taking a correspondingly less amount of power. Cost, complete in all its appointments, and delivered on the wharf, $5,500.

Orders are respectfully solicited with full instructions. Address either of the officers of the company, at the office, 69 Broadway, New York, or

P. G. GARDINER,
Superintendent,
6tf No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11,) N. Y.

SANTA FE Stage Company.



Through route from Denver, Colorado, to Kansas City, Missouri, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Arizona Gold Mines.

U. S. Mail, Passenger & Express.

Coaches leave the office of the company in Denver, Colorado, every Wednesday morning, for Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and other points in New Mexico, making quick time, and affording every reasonable accommodation to passengers and shippers of express.

Coaches leave Kansas City every Friday for Denver and Santa Fe.

Merchants and others desiring goods forwarded by this express will instruct forwarders from the East to mark goods "*Care Santa Fe Stage Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*"

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

Established 1864.

Volume IV, 1867.

The fourth volume of the MINER was begun January 1, 1867. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year,	$6 00
For six months,	3 00
For three months,	2 00
Single copies,	25

Terms, *invariably in advance.* No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	$10
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00
One square, three months,	10 00
One square, one year,	30 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our facilities of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,
Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts, Posters,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and fully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary for printing in this Territory, and the common use of this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, advertising, or for job work, may be sent by express or private hand, at the risk of the printer.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Miner Office.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867. NUMBER 12.

Arizona Miner.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, - - - - - - - - - - - - $5,00
For six months, - - - - - - - - - - - 3,00
For three months, - - - - - - - - - - 1,50
For single copies, - - - - - - - - - - ,25

Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:

A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, $3,00. Each subsequent insertion, $1,50. One square standing for three months, $10,00. For six months, 15,00. For one year, $25,00; and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:

All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cortez-St. Third house south of the Plaza,

PRESCOTT, A. T. 7

JNO. HOWARD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prescott.

DR. E. P. HOWARD,

Physician and Surgeon, Prescott, A. T., and at Fort Whipple Hospital. 7

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PRESCOTT ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza 36m

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all combining to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
6tf Proprietors.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets and is FIRE PROOF. LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times

24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

V. CUSHING,

Agent for the purchase and shipping of

MACHINERY of every form and for ALL KINDS.

Especial attention given to this, Quartz Mill Machinery and Findings, and Miners' Material of every description. Being a Practical Machinist, and giving my personal attention to the execution of orders, I can guarantee the best class of work at the lowest prices in the city. Having completed arrangements with Horace McMurtrie & Co, 32 Kilby Street, Boston, and houses in New York, I am prepared to furnish Machinist's Tools of every description, Cotton and Woollen Mill Machinery, etc., at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Parties in the eastern States will be reliably furnished with costs of Mining Machinery of every description on application.

Refer by permission to Governor F. F. Low, C. T. Meader, Stockton. Jacob Underhill & Co, San Francisco. J. W. Stowe, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing company. Coffey & Risdon, San Francisco. George K. Gluyas, Chief Engineer California Steam Navigation Company, San Francisco.

Office No. 120 Front St., San Francisco. 17m3.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

S. E. cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture

QUARTZ MILL, SAW MILL,

Flour mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds,

Sole Agents for this coast of the celebrated "Tyler Water Wheel," of which there are now upwards of 150 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast. Circulars giving full particulars forwarded to any one desiring.

Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's Amalgamators, and all other kinds furnished at short notice. Agents for the Pacific Coast for

Dunbar's Piston Packing.

Any number of recommendations can be furnished for this Packing from parties using the same in this city and Sacramento.

Hanscom's Crusher,

The best now in use in this State.

Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of the same free of expense.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit the patronage of the public, and shall always endeavor to be prompt and give satisfaction to our customers.

Hanscom & Co.

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY & CO.,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

Merchants.

July 1, 1864. v1n8

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT

CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Townsendo, a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper

Hats, Dried Fruits,

1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley

200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions,

20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors.

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. CASWELL. J. F. ELLIS

Caswell & Ellis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.

No. 1, Arcadia Block,

Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.

3m6

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in

HARDWARE, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.

Los Angeles, February, 1866 5tf

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood AND IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

I. H. Levy and Co.

Main-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES—Iron, Hardware—Crockery—Groceries and Liquors—and a

Great variety of General MERCHANDIZE.

Mar9-5-tf

L. B. JEWELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

(With M. A. FRANKLIN, Druggist and Photographer,)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

O. S. M. CONE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.

R. GIRD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS,

Collectors, and

General Employment Agency,

No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc.

F23-4-tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—COUNTY OF MOHAVE.

In the District Court, Second Judicial District, for said County of Mohave.

Thadeus Thompson, Plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Luke, Defendant. } 50 cent R. S. cancelled.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to Chas. A. Luke, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the second Judicial District in and for the county of Mohave, Territory of Arizona, to answer to the complaint filed herein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; but if without the county and within the Territory then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days

This action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and six 66-100 (706 66-100) dollars, for money loaned, services rendered, and damages as set forth in the Plaintiff's complaint, and which reference is hereto made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1867

SEAL

JAMES P BULL, Clerk Dist. Court 2d Judicial District

A. E. DAVIS, Att'y for Pl'ff. 11-15

IN PROBATE COURT—MOHAVE COUNTY—ARIZONA TERRITORY.

C. E. Detmold, Chas. Butler, P. B. Coddington, et al. comprising the Morse Company, Complainants, vs. Benjamin E Harris, Respondent. } In Equity.

THE Territory of Arizona sends GREETING to Benjamin E. Harris, Respondent: You are hereby summoned to appear and answer a complaint or bill of review filed in this office, by order of the Court, by said complainants, a copy of which is hereto annexed, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this Summons if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said bill of review.

Said action is brought to set aside and vacate a decree rendered in the Probate Court on the sixth day of April, 1867, decreeing and setting aside or apart to the separate use and ownership of complainants and respondent certain mining ground upon the Moss Lode, San Francisco Company's claim in the San Francisco Mining District, Mohave county, Arizona Territory, and to obtain the appointment of commissioners to make a new segregation of the premises in accordance with equity and justice, and that a new decree be made upon said commissioner's report And take notice, if you fail to appear and answer as herein required, complainants will apply to the court for the relief demanded, and for such other and further relief as may be meet in the premises

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court this 13th day of May, A D 1867

SEAL

JAMES P. BULL, Probate Clerk

{R S cancelled. May 13th, 1867.} A true copy—Attest, J. P. BULL, Clerk. 11-15

DIVORCE—JONES vs JONES—SUMMONS

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai:

In the District Court Third Judicial District, in and for said county of Yavapai.

Caroline E Jones, plaintiff, vs W Claude Jones, defendant }

ACTION brought in the District Court in and for the county of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to W. Claude Jones, defendant You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District court of the Third Judicial district, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and in the Territory then forty days, and if without the Territory then twenty days

This action is brought to obtain a decree of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony, by plaintiff, from you the said defendant, on the grounds of abandonment and adultery, as will more fully appear in plaintiff's complaint And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit

Given under my hand and the seal of said court this third day of April, A D. 1867

E W WELLS, Jr
Clerk of the District Court, 3d Judicial District
J M. BOGGS, Deputy.

DIVORCE—CUMMINS vs. CUMMINS.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai:

In the District Court Third Judicial District, in and for said county of Yavapai

William J Cummins, Plaintiff, vs Jane Cummins, Defendant }

ACTION brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Jane Cummins, defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the Third Judicial District, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and in the Territory then forty days, and if without the Territory, then twenty days

This action is brought to obtain a decree of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony, by plaintiff in the above entitled cause, from you the said defendant; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this third day of April, A. D 1867.

E. W. WELLS, Jr.,
L. S. Clerk District Court.
J M. BOGGS, Deputy

John Howard, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas D. Hutton, deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in Tucson, Pima County and Territory of Arizona.

Tucson, March 1, 1867.

JOHN G. BRYANT,
Administrator

MR. TRUMAN'S LETTERS.

Ben. C. Truman, special agent of the P. O. Department, and correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* and San Francisco *Bulletin*, who was lately here, has three letters in late numbers of the latter paper descriptive of this country; all written in an impartial and interesting style. One records the incidents in his trip with the Governor and his wife, from Maricopa to Wickenburg, and the Vulture mine, and one is a full and glowing picture of Prescott, from which we make the following extract:

"On the whole, Prescott is an interesting, thriving and delightful place. Good order prevails to a greater extent than in any mining town I have ever visited; the people for the most part are industrious and prosperous; the climate is charming; the site easy and picturesque; while the country around and about seems like an enchanted land.

From Capitol Hill a panorama of exquisite loveliness and long-drawn beauty dazzles the vision of the beholder. No inland town in this section of the country develops a picture of such exceeding diversity and rare magnificence. Sixty odd miles to the North, "San Francisco Mountain" uplifts itself majestically 15,000 feet above the level of the sea—a very giant among his fellows. It is evidently a volcanic pile, about 12 miles in length, of a huge granite foundation, built up with tri-mountains and pinnacled with a cluster of peaks, clothed in fleecy garments of perpetual snows. Encircling this lofty mass are a variety of hills, traversed with belts of spruce and pine timber, and intersected here and there by gigantic avenues of granite rock which slope in symmetrical proportions to the beautiful valley below, the neighboring portions of which abound in exquisite groves through which live and gambol innumerable deer. San Francisco Mountain belongs to the Mongolian range; and, looming up as it does upon its left flank, seems a detached spur rather than a connecting link of the above named chain Northeast of this mountain, at a distance of 50 miles, are the Moqui Indians, celebrated for their industry, and for their uniform good will and peaceful disposition toward the whites. Fifty miles to the northwest is Bill Williams's Mountain, 9,000 feet high, and between the latter and San Francisco peaks are other well known earth giants, the most noted of which are Mounts Kendricks and Sitgraves. The country between here and the "San Francisco," is varied and consist of mountain, forest and plain, while here and there are groves of pines, and junipers, firs, oaks and cedars, and little patches of valley, susceptible of a high state of cultivation Looking to the west, a singularly shaped moutain, called Mount Butte, some four miles from the town, is the prominent attraction. It is almost exact in its counterfeit of the celebrated Picacho Mountain, between Blue Water and Tucson, with a decided advantage in location, situated, as it is, in a forest of towering pines, and detached from all neighboring elevations. To the right, 10 miles further, Granite Mountain lifts its rugged sides, scattered over with rugged patches of dwarf oaks and sweet pines and junipers. This elevation has been called by some Mount Gurley, in honor of the first Governor of the Territory. Along the base of this mountain, and through a rich agricultural vale called "Millers Valley," meanders the Mohave road, upon which many a pilgrim has been sent to his long account by the hostile savages who infest these mountain districts. To the east, and to the south, and in the lingering distance, heavily timbered with pine and black walnut, range after range of mountains tumble one upon another; while still beyond, are the mountains of precious metal, which are at present attracting the attention of thousands. Here are the "Lynx Creek," "Turkey Creek," "Big Bug," "Goodwin," "Quartz Mountain," and other rich mining districts, in which are located no less than ten mills, many of which are already in active operation The clear, sparkling, never-failing streams, which run in every direction through these mountains, from the headwaters of the Verde, Agua Frio and Hassayampa, the chief tributaries of the Salmas and the Gila"

MASONIC.

The address delivered by John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, at the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic temple in that city, on the twenty-sixth of December last, gave a condensed history of Freemasonry. We quote a few passages:

At the commencement of the eighteenth century Freemasonry had ceased to be a healthful and vigorous society, whose occupation consisted in building edifices. The ages were no longer dark. Learning, emerging as the morning sun above the hill-tops, from the gloom in which it had been hidden, was gradually illuminating Europe. The printing press was revolutionizing the world. America had been discovered. Enterprise was on foot everywhere, and marching with a giant's strength. Labor, rattling impatiently the chains with which guilds and corporations bound it, was struggling into freedom. Research, careless about the mysteries of rites, was busying itself about the mysteries of art, and year by year unveiling them. Other men became competent as architects and builders, and the Masons, ceasing to be a necessity as craftsmen, found themselves in exclusive possession of their peculiar ceremonies only. Year after year the society became feebler. William III. had been its royal patron; Sir Christopher Wren, its last Grand Master in England, and at length, somewhere about the year A. D. 1717, four lodges were all that remained of the once powerful organization that had built York and Westminister, and Ely and Canterbury, and Lincoln and Durham, and to which the Monarch had been indebted for his, and the baron his hold. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of Freemasonry. The tide then turned. The practical feature of the order was abandoned altogether. It became speculative in its character; and in a little while we find the Grand Lodge of London permanently established, and Freemasonry once more attracting to its lodges rank and wealth and influence. But the Grand Lodge of London was not without its troubles. The Masons of York, rich in muniments, with a charter dating back nine hundred years, disputed the authority of the new creation; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that harmony was obtained, and the authority of the Grand Lodge of England recognized by all parties.

Freemasonry was introduced into the United States in 1730, and seems to have become popular at once. Washington was the Master of a lodge, and a greater part of the officers of the army of the Revolution were members of the fraternity. The corner stone of the hall we are about to leave was laid by a Governor of a State, then Grand Master of Maryland, and the building was inaugurated by the late General Winder, who succeeded him in the office. There is now a Grand Lodge in every State in the Union; and the noble edifices which are everywhere being built for the accommodation of the Order, while they do credit to the taste, manifest at the same time the wealth and prosperity of those to whom now belongs the duty of transmitting, in all their purity, to a distant future, the principles of Freemasonry.

You have, probably seen in the papers of the day that the corner stone of the old Masonic Hall, which we are about to abandon, has recently been unearthed. It was laid in 1814, more than a half century ago; and you must have been struck by the fact that notwithstanding the care taken to transmit to posterity the history of the building, and some brief chronicle of the times, two coins of gold, a half-eagle of 1796, and an eagle of 1811, with the inscription on the marble, were alone found to be unimpaired. The silver was blackened and defaced; the figures on the copper had disappeared; and some remains of decayed binding were all that testified to the decayed volumes that had been placed within the stone. Damp and mould and time, that *edax rerum*, in the short space of fifty years, had defeated the purpose of the builders to hand down to future ages some memorial of their transactions. But the eagle and the half-eagle were as bright as when the coins first issued from the mint. It would have been the same had the gold come from the foundations of an Indian shrine or a temple in the Forum. It will be the same when as many years shall have rolled over the new resting place to which, to day it is consigned, as have accumulated since the remote past.

POCAHONTAS AND CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

The "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati *Times*, gives the folowing true version of this historic incident.

"The celebrated Captain John Smith, the saving of whose life by Pocahontas is a historic event of no little interest—especially to Smith at that time—was the earliest settler of Virginia (Grant being the latest settler they have had in that State,) and stands at the head of the Smith family in this country. We are informed that there is a John Smith living in one of the Western States, but he could not be the same man that settled Virginia, because he would have been too young at that time (1607) to settle anything. He could not have settled for his board even. Capt. Smith founded Jamestown, which was totally unfounded (like many of the anecdotes about him) up to that period. Besides giving Jamestown a start he started quite a number of Indian villages, so that they never came back again It is said that he could start a village of that description quicker than any white man living at that time. He started so many that the red men hearing of it through the daily papers (the Indians were well read in those days.) determined to check his enterprise.

Smith speculated a good deal in corn, purchasing it in the interior, and shipping it to Jamestown, which was the great grain centre at that time, Chicago not having yet been discovered. In one of his trips in search of corn he trespassed upon the dominions of King Powhatan, a powerful chief, who, from his entrenchments on the James had long threatened Washington Smith being somewhat overloaded with corn fell into an ambuscade and was captured by Powhatan's savages and taken before their chief. After a brief hearing in which no witnesses were examined for the defence, (Smith demanded a jury trial, but was refused,) he was condemned to die. He was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He said, nothing in particular, only his death would seriously interfere with the settlement of Virginia, and might retard her readmission into the Union. This had no effect whatever, and he was marched to the place of execution. There was a bowlder on which to place his head, while a savage, painted in the most hideous manner, was swinging a stuffed club, and uttering diabolical cries, impatient to mash him.

John gazed upon the preparations undismayed, for he belonged to one of the first families of Virginia, (the second families had not arrived from England yet,) and he didn't think a scare worth a continental. Powhatan, with a generosity that one would hardly look for in a savage, asked him if there was any message he would like to send to his family, and even offered to take charge of any little mementos, he desired to leave for them. He immediately bethout him of an "Accident Insurance" policy, which would expire about the same time he did, and a ticket in a Gift Enterprise, only (30,000 unsold,) both of which he desired to be sent to his betrothed. Powhatan promised to send them by the next steamer. Capt Smith then walked firmly to the block withoubgt the aid of crutches, placed his hand upon it, and bade the master begin to mash! At this moment the forest rang with a scream and a beautiful Indian maiden darted into the midst of the throng. Raising her parasol to protect the head of Smith from the impending club, she exclaimed—

"Hold! Red man, stay thy hand! (She couldn't stay it herself, because she didn't wear any stays.) Slay him and Virginia remains a-h-o-w-l-ing wilderness. (Prolonged howls from the savages.) Spare him and ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and Virginia resumes her place in the Union."

Some reconstructed Secesh-savages said, "Never!" and rushed on Smith with their carving knives, but Powhatan interfered.

"Spare his life," said he, "the Great Spirit wills it. (This put Smith in great spirits at once.). I commute his sentence to the obloquy of founding the first families of Virginia. Smith, get up and git!"

And Smith got.

He lived to found the first families of Virginia. Pocahontas went across the water as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Powhatan ran an Injun Exhibition for years after with great success.

HUMORS OF THE PRESS.—Some of our contemporaries are excruciatingly funny in their style of speaking of their rival. One Marysville editor says of another:

His soul is so small that it would settle around in a mu-tard pod like a kernel of corn in a large barn, and in the final resurrection cannot be found with Harvest last patent microscope.

The Portland *Oregonian* thus addresses the *Herald*:

You mass of insanity, you block of stupidity, you attenuated simpleton, you inanimate mummy, you thumbed and worn out fool!

Such *fun*, however, is not at all creditable to the press.

A GOOD REASON.—The Idaho *Statesman* is responsible for the following:

"Why don't you help support your country paper by subscibing for it? said our traveling agent to a ranchman down the valley. "Well, don't know, hardly; did think some of subscribing for it? but you see I am to be married next week, and I guess *I won't need it then*." The brute! what did he mean? They must have it thickly enough settled in that neighborhood to run a sewing circle."

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Idaho *Statesman* says:

"The compositors in this office wish that "Don Loui," our Owyhee correspondent, would quit writing his letters with a pewter spoon. The lines made are scarcely discernible. Just as well to use some sweet milk and a splinter. Try a change of fluid, by all means; good black ink, for instance. Correspondents generally will please remember to always write the first three lines, at least, of their lettes in a (to printers only) legible style—just to let us have a sort of vague idea of the subject. By so doing we think our boys can always dish up for them quite a respectable correspondence."

That is good advice for any latitude. Correspondents generally have an impression that printers can decipher anything, from horse-tracks to Egyptian hieroglyphics; whereas, the powers of printers are finite.

A STRONG ARGUMENT.—There is one single fact which one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, viz: That no man ever repented of being a Christian on his death bed.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.—The *Pacific Army and Navy Chronicle*, published by F. O. Wakeman, issued an extra slip, containing the following circular from the war department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Washington, April 9, 1867.—*Circular No. 12*—With reference to the additional bounty provided by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, officers of this Bureau who forward claims to this office are hereby informed that by a recent Act of Congress claimants who were debarred from receiving the bounty provided by the Act above cited, by reason of having lost their discharge papers, are no longer excluded from its benefits. Also under a recent decision, by competent authority, every bounty claimant shall be regarded as having serrved to the *end of the war*, who enlisted for three years, and was mustered out with his organization, because the services of the latter were no longer required, and is therefore—if otherwise entitled—entitled to the additional bounty under Act of July 28, 1866.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

This is especially interesting to California Volunteers, as all are entitled to full extra bounty under the Act of 1866, even though they were discharged before the end of three years service. And those who have lost their discharge papers can come in.

ARIZONA.

It has always been the popular opinion that Arizona is nothing better than a desert streaked with rich silver mines. The representations made by Governor McCormick and others since the establishment of the Capital at Prescott, north of the San Francisco Mountains, correct this erroneous opinion and prove conclusively that Arizona if not a first-class farming country, is at least without a superior in grazing and stock-breeding resources. A letter to the Wilmington (Los Angeles) *Journal* March 27th, written by a Surgeon in the U. S. Army, who has traveled a great deal over Arizona, more than confirms the views of Governor McCormick. He thinks that Territory has a greater proportion of rich arable soil than any State in the Union save Illinois and Indiana, and that it can be made by irrigation to yield the heaviest crops of wheat, corn, barley, beans, sugar, cotton and tobacco. We quote from this letter: "All parts of the Territory abound in the finest kinds of pasture lands, and as soon as the country is rendered free from Indian depredations, a very large portion of this rich land will be brought into use. The land bordering the water courses will be tilled, and provisions of all kinds must become so abundant as to make living cheap, and thus invite immigration. He thinks the greatest drawback on the mines of Arizona (next to Apaches) is the high price of supplies, which is owing to the insecurity of the farming and grazing interests from Indians. As a proof that Arizona was once peopled by farmers, he says: "Throughout the whole Territory, now occupied by United States troops, everywhere, plain, distinct, and unmistakable evidences exist of this Territory having once been densely populated by an agricultural and pastoral people. The present yield of Arizona in the precious metals, is estimated by the editor of the Wilmington *Journal* at $1,500,000 per annum.—*Daily Alta California, May 12.*

THE ARIZONA MINER
"BLESSED IS THE MAN THAT FINDETH WISDOM, AND THE MAN THAT GETTETH UNDERSTANDING."

PRESCOTT, JUNE 15, 1867.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

GENERAL GREGG'S POLICY.

We read in an editorial in the *Alta California* of May 25th, that "the course which Gen. Gregg had adopted against the Apaches in Arizona has been, or is about to be, changed to one of greater mercy, by the order of his superior officer." We also hear unofficially, that Gen. McDowell has disapproved the orders of Gen. Gregg declaring all Indians found off of reservations as hostile, or to speak more correctly, that he has directed that the orders shall be so modified as to assume that the Indians west of us *mean peace*, unless detected in open hostility as tribes. We sincerely hope that this is not the case and that the officer who has accomplished more here, within the same time, than any of his predecessors, whose policy indicates a clear comprehension of the Indian question, and who is emphatically the right man in the right place, is not to be hindered or weakened in his well inaugurated movements. As we understand Gen. Gregg's policy, from conversations with that officer, it is not one of extermination, but of unintermitting pursuit of the Indians, believed to be hostile, until they are literally forced to sue for peace, and to accept such terms as may be offered them. The original orders of Gen. McDowell as published in the MINER, certainly suggested the most active and harrassing movements upon the savages, and the good effects of General Gregg's energetic and constant occupation of the field have already been made apparent, and are highly satisfactory to the people.

One of the orders, of the Department commander, if we remember, was to keep the La Paz and Mohave roads open, and if Gen. Gregg was of the opinion, as we have long been, that most of the depredations upon those roads were committed by Indians from the Colorado, or those in the habit of taking refuge there, he could not do less than consider them hostile, and threaten them with punishment if caught away from the river. He could not hold individuals responsible, but must look to the tribes. This is the only way, and if a tribe has no intention to shield its culprits, it will surrender them, but we do not hear of an instance in which this has been done. It is notorious that all the tribes to the west of us, pronounced hostile by Gen. Gregg, are so in the full meaning of the term, and were so when he reached here. He has not, that we can discover, and ours is certainly as good a stand point as San Francisco, made war upon any friendly tribes, nor waged war with undue severity. Mercy is wasted upon a savage, and half way measures are of no avail. The most severe steps must ever prove the most effective, and if Gen. Gregg could have his whole regiment here, instead of three companies, and be permitted to pursue the policy he has laid out, for say two years, we are confident he would rid the country of the infernal red skins, and save the government all expense in the future. His trouble is in having to protect a district as large as the State of New York, and to fight great numbers of Indians with a mere handful of men. While he is giving pursuit in one direction the savages are active in another. We were innocent enough to suppose that the brilliant fights at Black mountains, and the unusual energy of the small command of the General, would be received at Department head quarters with great favor, but if the *Alta* report is true, the contrary is the case; instead of encouragement he has met discouragement if not positive disapproval. We fear some one totally ignorant of our Indian troubles or interested more for himself than for the Territory, has been telling stories at head quarters, and exciting undue sympathy for tribes against whom Gen. Gregg has been so successfully operating. The part taken by these tribes in all the recent disturbances upon the Mohave road, and particularly at Williams Fork and in the Beale Spring fight, ought to prove conclusively that they are active, determined and united in their hostility. It is absurd to say that they mean peace, when they are unceasing in their depredations, and every week adds to the catalogue of their robberies and murders. At the Beale Spring fight some two hundred were present, and on his scout to Peacock Spring, Lieut. Stephenson was attacked by an equally huge number. It is useless to talk of attacking the Apache country east of this, while the roads to the Colorado are unsafe, and the depredations are mainly committed by the tribes whom General Gregg has so wisely attacked. They are those with which we have first to do, and the only security for the people is in holding to a rigid account every member of those tribes away from the river. It may be alleged that the government has not yet completed its reservation arrangements, but this is no reason why the savages should roam in this part of the Territory. The lands on the river are free to them, and if they so desire, they can sustain themselves there without difficulty. It is a pretty sure sign when they leave the river, with or without passes that it is to hunt no smaller game than mules, horses, trains and white citizens. Of course, if stock is readily given up to them they will not, in all cases, demand human life, but they are ever prepared to take it if necessary to the success of their plundering schemes.

General Gregg is on the right track, and all the people know it, and appreciate his course. He who represents to the contrary cannot or will not comprehend the true state of affairs here. We repeat our hope that the most efficient and successful officer that we have had here, will not be hampered or discouraged, but aided in every possible way. Economy, humanity, wisdom join in demanding the most stringent and decisive measures with the worthless savages, who have so long been the terror of our people, and the single barrier to the rapid and profitable development of the Territory. Whether they are known as Apaches, or pass under other names, is a matter of no importance, and if their operations are upon our highways to California, they should be the first to feel all the rigor of military power. It will be time enough to treat them with "greater mercy" when they treat our travelers and settlers, with better tokens of good will than the arrow and the scalping knife.

THE ELECTION.

The General Election on Wednesday the 5th instant, like all previous elections in Arizona, was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. In Yavapai county the whole Democratic ticket as follows, excepting the Republicans marked thus, * was elected by a majority varying from 50 to 150. In our next we hope to give the official count:

For the House of Representatives.—John A Rush, Edward J. Cook, James S. Giles, John H. Mathews, Allen Cullumber, and John T. Dare.

For County Recorder.—John P. Bourke.

For Sheriff.—Andrew J. Moore.

For County Treasurer.—William Cory.

For District Attorney.—Robert F. Piatt.

For County Supervisors.—Christopher C. Higby, and William J. Cummins.

For Coroners.—* Calvin White, and * George D. Kendall.

In this town S. E. Blair and G. W. Barnard were chosen justices of the peace, and N. P. Pierce and H. W. Ward constables.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

In this county there was but one candidate for the House of Representatives, Nat. Lewis formerly of the Tchatticup mine, and now of the Moss, who is of course elected. J. P. Bull, was re-elected *Recorder*—A. E Davis, *District Attorney*, and T. J. Mathews, *Sheriff*. No party lines were drawn.

YUMA COUNTY.

No party lines were drawn, and there was but one ticket for the Legislature. The following persons are chosen to the House, viz: John Henion, Oliver Lindsey and J. W. Hanford.

The returns on the vote for county officers are incomplete, but it is probable that the following are the successful candidates: *County Recorder*,—Peter Doll. *Sheriff*, M. D. Dobbins. *County Treasurer*,—Robert Coles. *District Attorney*,—Almon Gage. *Supervisors*, Charles Gross, John Duff and M. Ravena. *Coroners*,—J. L. Smith, and Charles Rodgers.

PIMA AND PAH-UTE COUNTIES.

We have no returns from these counties. In the former the contest for Recorder was between J. H. Archibald, present incumbent, and Hon. Oscar Backalew. P. R. Brady, present incumbent, was a candidate for Sheriff, with Hon. M. McKenna in opposition. No party lines were drawn.

INDIANS AND MILITARY.

The mail contractors recently established a station at Beale Spring, on the Mohave road, about 30 miles East of the Colorado. Four soldiers were placed there. In the last week in May the Indians came in numbers and secured the mail stock which was on herd near by. One the 31st of May a band of from 100 to 200, with thirty guns, laid siege to the station and but for the brave resistence of the four soldiers, aided by four citizens who happened to be there, they must have had every thing their own way. In the night the mail rider from Mohave for Prescott arrived at the spring and the Indians made a rush after him. He had to abandon the pack mule with the mail but the animal was so wild that the Indians could not get it and two men hurried out and succeeded in driving it in; thus saving the mail for which they merit the public gratitude. John W. Tigret a freighter from El Monte Cal., who was on his return from Prescott, and whose animals the Indians secured, was mortally wounded and died three days after. He was burried at Hardyville.

The Indians are supposed to have been chiefly Wallapais, aided by Pah-Utes and a few Navajoes. They were very bold, and after the fight, hovered about the place offering insults and making threats. One of them that could talk some English and Spanish, shouted that no more Americans would be allowed to pass over the road, that the Indians would kill them and eat their horses, which were "very good.

So soon as information reached Capt. Young, at Mohave, he sent out 20 men under Lieut. Stephenson to follow the Indians. The Lieutenant went north-east from Beal's spring to Peacock spring and found more savages than he thought it prudent, with his small band, to handle. He however made fight and killed a dozen of the rascals. He estimates the force he encountered as numbering 200 and it was probably the same band that attacked Beale spring. It is evident that as tribes the Wallapies and Pah-Utes, mean war, and we trust they will have it "even to the knife." They have long enough humbugged us by the cry of "good Indian."

"ALASKA" seems to be the best liked name proposed for our Russian purchase, over which the Eastern papers continue to make merrry. *Harpers Weekly* calls it the "National ice house," and it is generally regarded as "a big thing on ice."

Chief-Justice Chase proposes to call our acquisition "Arctic Territory." Greeley suggests "Walrussia."

RANCHING IN CENTRAL ARIZONA.

A late editorial in the *Alta California*, which we reprint in to-days issue of the MINER, intimates that at last the outside world (or the "inside,") is learning that Arizona is not a hopeless desert, nor yet simply a mineral country. It has been known for some years that the region below the Gila river offered many inducements to agriculturists, and that but for the devilish Apache, it would abound in farms, gardens and profitable herds. It should now be known that Central Arizona is rich in fertile acres, and extensively cultivated.

We have endeavored to get a list of the ranchmen within a circle of 50 miles of Prescott, and the amount of land each has under cultivation, and we now give the results of our inquiries so far as received, hoping to give additional facts in our next:

WALNUT GROVE.

This rich valley of the Hassayampa, 30 miles south of Prescott, has been successfully cultivated for two years. This season it is occupied as follows, viz:

Dunn & Morrison, 30 acres—Ingraham & Carlile, 70 acres—Jackson, 55 acres—Ellsworth & Beard, 45 acres—A Collumber, 75 acres—Bird, 30 acres—Hanung & Smith, 20 acres—Burger & Spencklus, 30 acres—Stephenson, 20 acres—Taylor, 22 acres—Hague, 20—White & Co., 20 acres—Lamberson & Co., 20 acres—Carlile & Richardson, 100 acres—McLeod, 10 acres. Total 570 acres.

This amount is planted with corn, barley and wheat, and is independent of several acres of sorghum and beans, and various vegetable gardens, probably embracing acres enough to make a total of 600.

SKULL VALLEY.

This valley is 18 miles west from Prescott by trail—35 miles by wagon road—Joseph Ehle, 35 acres—J. H. Dickson 25 acres—W. Gilson, 20 acres—J. Boyle and H. Glover, 30 acres—J. McDerwin and B. Ayres, 20 acres Frank Smith, 8 acres—Bacon and Mount, 12 acres—J. and S. Miller, 50 acres. Total, 200 acres mostly corn and barley, and looking well.

KIRKLAND VALLEY.

About six miles south of Skull Valley. Robinson and Scott, 40 acres—Langley and Masterson, 6 acres—Jackson and Voorhees, 12 acres—McAteer and Randall, 50 acres—Mathews, Cooke, Pillar and Cullumbers, 70 acres. Total, 178 acres, chiefly corn, wheat, and barley, some potatoes. Corn claimed to be unusually promising.

LEONORA VALLEY.

This exquisite valley is about 30 miles south of east of Prescott, upon the head waters of the Agua Frio. It was taken up late in 1866 by I. Q. Dickason, Major Coffin and Son, but is cultivated by Mr. Dickason, who has 100 acres under cultivation, chiefly of corn and vegetables, all looking splendidly. The products of this valley will be consumed at the Bully Bueno mine, Turkey Creek.

OSBORN VALLEY.

This valley, 5 miles south of the Leonora valley, is watered by Ash creek. It is called by some Beaver valley, but as Beaver valley is in Beaver Mining District, some miles south, the name is inappropriate and will lead to confusion. We have named it Osborn valley after Mr. John P. Osborn of Prescott, one of its first settlers, but if the settlers prefer another name, we shall be glad to apply it. The valley is now held as follows: J. P. Osborn, 160 acres—W. Osborn, 160 acres—B. Dodson, 160 acres—Major Van Bibber and T. Boggs, 160 acres—Weiss Brothers, 160 acres. Most of this land is planted with corn. Messrs. Van Bibber and Boggs, have some good looking wheat and barley. The climate of the valley, like that of Leonora valley and of Maple Shades, a small unoccupied valley mid-way between the two, is much milder than that of Prescott, and the settlers believe that their crops will be of the best character. The soil of all these valleys upon the Agua Frio and its tributaries is wonderfully rich.

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.—The New building for the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the late Congress, will be erected in the centre of reservation No. 2, occupying the space betwen the Smithsonian Institution and Wshington Monument Grounds. The site is imposing, high and dry, commanding a view of the city and Potomac river. The extreme dimensions of the building will be 172 by 62 feet. The style of the architecture is modern, and adapted to the present wants, without reference to outlived forms of tradition.

With this new building, and a man of brains, rather than an ignorant old huckster, at the head of the Department, the important claims of Agriculture may at last receive the attention which is due them.

LIEUT. W. H. PIERCE, who was sent here by Surveyor General Clark of New Mexico to make surveys upon the Gila, has returned to Denver, and from the remarks of the *News*, it is apparent that he is loud in his denunciations of Arizona. His failure here is attributed to the impossibility of securing an escort, which it is notorious, that he could have had if he had applied to the proper source. The impression here is that Mr. Pierce's party was in no danger without an escort, and that the cry of Indian troubles was simply a cover under which he got rid of a contract which he had taken at too low a figure. It is, to say the least, in bad taste for him to speak lightly of a country of which he saw and knows so little. We hope Gen. Upson, our new Surveyor, will employ deputies of more nerve and good sense.

DEAD.—Hon. George Evans, for twelve years M. C., and six years U. S. Senator from Maine, died at Portland April 6th, aged seventy.

Mr. Evans was the father-in-law of Col. Lally, who came to Southern Arizona to look after Col. Colt's interest in the Cerro Colorado mine, and who lived in Tucson for a time.

U. S. MARSHAL AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Two of the most important and responsible offices in this Territrry, that of U. S. Marshal and District Attorney, have such an inadequate compensation, that it is difficult to keep them filled. $250 and fees, would perhaps be a good thing, where there was a large population, and much legal business, but here where business is small, and the fees comparatively nothing, no man can live upon such remuneration. The amiable and upright Duffield, with all his self denial, could not have survived, but for the little operations in mines, in which he was wont to indulge, while Dr. Phelps would think it dull times in the medical way if he could not make as much a month as the Marshalship gives him in six, perhaps in twelve.

Mr. Gage, while District Attorney, had to work like a beaver at ranching, in order to make both ends meet. C. H. Spencer, his successor, never came to take the office, and John A. Rush, the latest appointee has declined the empty honor. Now both of these offices involve much business, and much travel. The Marshal and Attorney, must visit each of the three judicial districts, and attend each term of court. The cost of travel alone, allowing that government transportation is supplied, which is not always the case, will actually amount to several hundreds, perhaps a thousand dollars.

A fixed salary of at least $2,500 should be given to each of these offices, and until it is done we cannot expect to have them filled, if filled at all, by incumbents who can afford to give much time to the duties. We call the attention of our Delegate in Congress to the importance of having such salaries established at the earliest practicable moment.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Our friends in California are in the midst of an exciting and important political canvass, and parties are ranging themselves under their respective banners. During the month of June both the Democratic and the Union State Conventions will assemble, at which nominations will be made for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Controller, Treasurer, and other State officers for the ensuing four years. Besides these there are three Congressmen to be chosen, and members of the Legislature. The interest seems apparently to centre in the Gubernatorial candidate. For this office the Democrats have a host of candidates, among whom we notice the names of Casserly, S. H. Wilson, Hoge, Sprague, Hager, Lent, Coleman, Peachy, Holden, Downey, Crockett, Hayward, Haight, etc., all of whom have for years been prominent and distinguished in the Democratic camp. Excepting, perhaps, Peachy, Holden, Downey and Crockett, the gentlemen named, we recognise as strongly in favor of the war and were what were called war democrats. Many of them acted with the Union Republican party, until the question of negro suffrage and reconstruction caused them to side with the conservatives and they now support the policy of President Johnson.

The San Francisco *Examiner* is hopeful of success in the coming campaign, and talks thus: "The time has come when the people, if roused to the occasion, are ready to say to the usurpers of the Constitution styling themselves Congress: 'Forbear, you things that stand upon the pinnacles of State, to boast your slippery height; when you do fall, you dash yourselves in pieces ne'er to rise.'"

In the Union or Republican ranks the candidates for Governor are not so numerous, and interests centre on a few. Among those named are Bidwell, (late Congressman,) Pixley, Gorham, Lowe, (present Governor,) and Faye, the battle really being between the first three, with chances apparently in favor of the first named. For the other offices a host of candidates are spoken of, and as the nomination by the Union convention is regarded as equivalent to an election, there will be an exciting contest at the primaries and in the Convention. All sorts of "slates" are being made up, and underneath the struggle runs deep, swift, and with engulphing force, the Senatorial question. Senator Conness is the leading candidate for re-election, and is bending everything to compass a victory. But Lowe, Sargent, Phelps, Felton and others are in the ring, and will give the Senator a lively fight for the high position. It is to be hoped that Californians will not permit their State to be disgraced by such conduct as characterized the late Senatorial election in the State of Nevada.

LIEUT. OWEN, who went out after the Indians who stole Millers cattle from the saw mill, near Prescott, on the 31st ult., returned on ten days, but saw none of the red thieves. On Sunday, June 2, Mr. I. Q. Dickason, of Leonora valley, in passing Maple Shades saw very fresh sign of a band of Indians running off with cattle, and hurrying to Osborn valley raised a party to go in pursuit. Two of the party, G. P. Bridges and W. V. Adams of Prescott having had their animals stolen by Indians on the previous night, wearied after going a few miles and started to return. Mr. Dickason and others pushed on and were out two days, but the Indians slipped them. On returning home as Messrs. Bridges and Adams had not been heard from, the party went out in search of them and found the bodies horribly mangled near where they had separated on Sunday. The unfortunate men had evidently made a desperate fight for their lives, but were overpowered by numbers. The Indians seemed to have been very numerous and the cattle in their possession were undoubtedly those taken from the saw-mill. Bridges and Adams had many friends who keenly deplore their hard fate.

GEN. GETTY has succeeded Gen. Sykes in command of New Mexico. Gen. Carleton is still in that Territory.

ALBURQUERQUE AND PRESCOTT.

Alburquerque, next to Santa Fe, the most important town in New Mexico, happens to be upon a line directly, East from Prescott, and it is a natural starting point, upon the Rio Grande, for a mail and stage route, as it must be for a rail-road, to the Pacific. The peculiar advantages of the 35th parallel for overland travel, were well shown by the Whipple and Beale exploring expeditions, and have of late been much and favorably discussed by the press, both of the East and of California.

In 1865 weekly mail service was established from Alburquerque to Prescott, but after a few months of wretched mismanagement by the penurious and inexperienced contractors, it was withdrawn, and from that time the route has not been let. Numerous appeals have been made by the Legislature, and by the Governor, for the re-establishment of service upon this highly important and entirely practicable route, and we now hear as we have frequently, within a few months past, that a contract will soon be let.

The Governor recently made a fresh application to the P. O. Department, in a letter of which the following is an extract: We will only add, that if the Southern overland mail is important to Tucson, as we know it is, and we rejoice at its re-starting, an overland *via* the 35th parallel is equally important to Prescott, and to all Central Arizona, and if provided, we shall think the Government has at last properly and fully supplied our postal necessities.

* * * * * *

"Weekly service was first put upon this route in 1865, but never properly performed, and finally taken off, through the representation of the contractors, or sub-contractors, that the route was impracticable, because of Indians and of snow. Nothing could be more grossly false, and I am surprised that the P. O. Department has not discovered it. As one who has been over the route in mid-winter, I undertake to say, that it is one of the easiest and most agreeable routes across the continent—avoiding the San Francisco mountain country, which is now done by leaving the Little Colorado near Leroux's fork, and crossing the Verde (or San Francisco) directly East of Prescott, the road is through a low and comparatively open region in which snow never falls, and is never an annoyance. As for Indians, those formerly living on the route, the Navajos, are nearly all upon the great reservation in New Mexico, and the wandering bands of Apaches are small and not to be feared, by a party of five, or even three, resolute men, and will disappear as soon as the road is traveled. At present our mail matter from the East either comes to Salt Lake, and thence south *via* Mohave, or to Santa Fe, thence down the Rio Grande (past Alburquerque) to Messilla, thence across on the Old Southern overland route, and *via* Tucson north to Prescott. Both ways involve a great round of travel and much delay. By the latter our letters are carried full 600 miles out of a direct line.

It is but little more than 400 miles from Albuquerque here, and allowing six days for its travel, and eight from Fort Riley, or the Western terminus of the railroad to Albuquerque, we could receive our mails in 14 days, say 16 from St Louis. Now they are seldom less than 35 and usually 45 days in coming.

SAN BERNARDINO TO TUCSON.

On Monday evening last, Tomlinson & Co.'s great through line of United Staes mail stages from Los Angeles to Tucson, was put in full and complete operation. The stage arrived here from the former place, and immediately thereafter the passengers were transferred to another stage, and sent on their way rejoicing. There were four passengers, one being a lady.

The conveyances for the mail and passengers from Fort Yuma have been sent forward, also the stock. The wagons are light, and well adapted for desert taveling.

The stage arrived from Fort Yuma on Monday last, bringing several pasengers.

Messrs. Tomlinson & Co. deserve great credit for the energy and efficiency displayed by them in so promptly organizing a line of stages, nearly a thousand miles in extent.—*San Bernardino Guardian, May 25.*

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans has returned to California without coming to Prescott. From Mohave he went down the river to Yuma, and thence to Tucson. From there he returned to Yuma and to San Bernardino by overland coach. At the latter place he was serenaded, and made a short speech. Gen. Rosecrans is now interested in mining operations, and having resigned his position in the army, it has been filled by the appointment of Gen. Rosseau, of Kentucky.

General Rosecrans is said to be, by the New York *Tribune*, a conspicuous witness that Republics are ungrateful. He was victor in the first important engagament which resulted favorably to the Union arms in the war, hero of several great battles, never beaten in any, and idolized by a hundred thousand veterans who fought under him. His first exertions, plannings and fightings, were credited to McClellan; he fought the battle of Iuka, in September, 1862, while his superior officer, Gen. Grant, was lying inactive with his troops four miles from the field of conflict; he was made for this a major-general of volunteers, but a misunderstanding arose out of it with Gen. Grant, which has marred all his prospects, and left but barren laurels for his reward. At last, he has been forced to quit a service where he found no recognition of his exertions, being, the *Tribune* says, the most fortunate of all our generals in the field, and one of the most unfortunate everywhere else.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Queen of England has issued her proclamation declaring the Union of Upper and lower Canada, Nova Scotia and new Brunswick, as the Dominion of Canada. Appended to the proclamation, is a list of Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the new Legislature, according to the provisions of the Confedration bill passed by Parliament.

LATE EASTERN ITEMS.

Gen. Joe. Hooker is still in poor health. He has leave of absence for one year to go abroad, from the first of June. By his marriage he now has plenty of money.

Robert J. Walker states that Russian America was offered to the United States during Polk's administration for nothing, but was refused.

In Chicago, the laborers employed by the city, who have been working eight hours for eight hours pay, unanimously petitioned to be allowed to work ten hours for the pay.

High authority is given for the statement, that the Japanese embassadors have gone to Washington to negociate with Mr. Seward the sale of Japan.

Henry Ward Beecher, it is said, will not go on the excursion to the Holy Land, the pew-holders in his church, it appears, having objected to his contemplated long absence.

Gen. Sherman will not go on account of Indian troubles on the plains.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in declining a dinner tendered by the Bostonians on the 22d of May, says bounties to soldiers, preparations for the Indian war, the issue of large issue of bonds to the Pacific railroad, together with the partial failure of the wheat crops, and the tardiness in contraction, the reduced taxes, and general dullness of trade, will probably increase the National debt for some time, but he still favors contraction of the currency, though not now practicable.

Generals Grant and Thomas, were at Richmond, Va., on the 4th of May. They visited the battlefield.

Gen. Sickles has been brevetted, Major General in the regular army.

The Richmond *Whig* says the prospect for large crops and business is more cheering than at any previous time in two years. Labor is well organized, and agricultural operations are being extended.

The City of London has voted *five thousand pounds to the statute of Mr. Peabody.*

Following is Juarez dispatch to E. L. Plumb, Esq., Secretary U. S. Legation to Mexico, now at Galveston:

SAN LOUIS POTOSI, May 15.—*Gen. Bernabal*—My Esteemed Friend—*Viva la patria!* Quaretaro fell by force of arms this morning at eight o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castillo and Miramon are our prisoners.

(Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

THE COURTS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Chief Justice Turner opened the June term of court for the Second District, at Hardyville, on Monday the 3d. inst. Ex-Judge Bryan, lately of California, was admitted to practice. There was no jury and no charge. Six cases were presented, but four were dismissed. Two were tried, and resulted as follows, *viz:*

Hildreth & Patterson, *vs.* Stone. Action for freight. Verdict for plaintiffs, for the sum of $1,500. A. E. Davis, Esq., Attorney for plaintiffs—Bryan, for defendant.

W. H. Hardy *vs.* Jackson. Action on an account. Verdict for plaintiff, for the sum of $200. Davis for plaintiff—Bryan for defendant. James P. Bull, officiated as District Clerk. The court held for two days. Judge Turner returned to Prescott on the 9th. In going to the 2nd. district to hold court, (the first held there) he has rendered the citizens of that district an essential service, which they doubtless appreciate.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The court met as per adjournment, on Monday the 10th, Judge Turner presiding. No business of importance was brought forward, and an adjournment was made to the 19th, and then to the 17th inst., when it is supposed that Kelsey, charged with killing Murray at Fort McDowell, will be up for trial, with Crafts for shooting Murray.

FRO[illegible] PAZ.

From La Paz OF[illegible] that some days since a saloon keeper [illegible]led Ireteba's favorite squaw into the [illegible]on, gave her liquor and violated her person, whereupon the chief very naturally and very properly [illegible] after him. They came to blows and Ireteba was considerably injured. He appealed to Superintendent Dent, who had the [illegible] man arrested, but he was soon discharged and then attacked Ireteba again, hitting him over the head with a revolver. The affair ended by Ireteba leaving town with many of his followers. We hear that Mr. Dent [illegible] have taken more severe steps with the saloon keeper but for the lack of a place of confinement in La Paz, and the absence of military aid. There should be some troops at La Paz to keep the whites from molesting the Indians, and to keep the latter upon the reservations.

The new s[illegible] OR C[illegible], Capt. F[illegible] lately brou[illegible] 45 tons of h[illegible] from Yuma [illegible] two days. We congratulate th[illegible] upon having so [illegible] boat, and controlling her so well. The ferryman having neglected to lower the [illegible] at Yuma, after repeated requests, "Pat" [illegible] it with an axe, and went on his way [illegible]ing. There must have been some [illegible] on the flat boat.

Thirty ugly looking Yampais lately [illegible]ed La Paz from the interior. Probably [illegible] of the horse thieves from this section [illegible] after supplies. Hope Mr. Dent will [illegible] them now that they are in his clutches. We don't want them up this way. Our reservations are not so healthy as those on the Colorado.

COLD WEATHER.—On Friday night, June [illegible] there was a heavy frost, and ice formed in [illegible] places. We do not hear that the crops were [illegible]ously injured.

Arizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, JUNE 15, 1867.

L. C. GRAY, Esq. has returned to Prescott.

PRESCOTT SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The first anniversary of the Prescott Sunday School will be celebrated at the Court House to-morrow at 11 o'clk. Interesting exercises may be expected.

JUST SO.—As we supposed, the rumor of the killing of Capt. Young and Lieut. Stephenson by mutineers at Camp Mohave, was an idle report brought in by some worthless gossip. Lieut. Stephenson arrived at Prescott a few days since in company with Lieut. Converse, of the 14th, who is to take command of the Company at Camp Lincoln hitherto in charge of Capt. Downey, who is now in the 32d regiment, and will go to Tucson. Lieut. Converse is accompanied by his wife, a niece of Gen. Kirkham, chief quartermaster of the Department of California.

FOURTH OF JULY BALL.—S. Miller, of Miller's Ranch, is getting up a Ball at his newly built residence, one mile from town. Among the attractions we learn the musical talent engaged consists of Messrs. Christie, Elliott and Shanks.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Governor several weeks since, received a petition from Pima [illegible] with many signatures, requesting him to convene the Fourth Legislature, which is to meet on the 4th of September next, at Tucson. In our next we shall publish the petition and the Governor's reply, giving his reasons for *declining* to accede to the request.

We would call the attention of the farming community to the advertisements of Col. Baker, Q. M. at Fort Whipple, for corn and hay, publised in an[illegible].

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number, dated May 28th, of the *Weekly Los Angeles Republican*, published by Jesse Yarnell. It is well printed, and will be the organ of the Republican Party in Southern California. Its articles seem carefully prepared, and it promises to occupy its chosen field in a manner that must make it a successful and popular publication. We cheerfully place it upon our exchange list.

MASONIC CEMETERY.—The members of Aztlan Lodge of this place, having applied to the Governor for a site for a Masonic cemetery upon his claim, made a deed of a plot 150 by 250 feet in size on the north east corner of his ranch, adjoining the town. The Lodge has sent him a unanimous vote of thanks for the donation. The remains of W. P. Jones, killed by the Indians near Big Bug in 1864, were buried in this new ground on Sunday, May 12, with Masonic ceremony.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—We regret to announce the death by violence of our old and widely known pioneer, Mr. William R. Murray, which occurred at the Quartz Rock Saloon, in this town, on Thursday afternoon the 13th inst. at 6 oclock, as follows; Mr. Murray and several friends were playing cards, when a young man, George Crafts, made some interference. Murray objected, but Crafts persisted, when Murray threw the cards in his face. Crafts at once drew his pistol, when Murray, who was not armed, seized a revolver from the belt of a person standing by evidently meant from his motions to deal Crafts a blow with it. It went off, but the ball did not hit Crafts, who then began to fire. Murray discharged his pistol a second time but the barrel burst. Crafts fired three times, two shots piercing Murray in the breast near the heart, killing him instantly. Crafts was immediately arrested and lodged in the guardhouse at Fort Whipple. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Murray came to his death by pistol wounds inflicted by George Crafts.

Murray came to Arizona some eight or ten years since, and was long a resident in Pima county. He has been in this district for three or four years and was generally considered a large hearted, well-meaning, industrious citizen. He leaves an interesting wife and child.

Crafts is a young man from San Bernardino, and of respectable family, who will be shocked at his connection with this tragedy.

His counsel waived an examination before Justice Blair and his case will go before the Grand Jury next week. Murray who was a Mason was buried yesterday afternoon with proper ceremonies in the new Masonic cemetery. There was a very large attendance.

NEW STAGE ROUTE.—Our advertising columns contain the announcement of a new stage route between Santa Fe, or Trinidad, and Denver.

Travellers going East, via New Mexico, will find this a direct and quick route, as the railroads now extend to within 72 hours of travel from Denver.

THE ARIZONA GAZETTE, formerly published at La Paz, will be revived at this place in a few weeks, as a Republican paper, under the editorship of V. Ryan. We say, as we did before its original appearance, if it is conducted in a fair spirit we shall welcome it as an important coworker.

CHASETOWN, on the Gila, 40 miles above Pima Villages, is now said to have a population of 300 persons, chiefly Mexicans, engaged in farming.

SHOOTING.—Several shooting affrays, resulting in a loss of life, have lately accrued at Tucson, but we have been unable to learn the names of the parties involved, saved that one Galegher was killed, and that it is alleged that Frank Hodges shot some one.

CAPT. TOM HODGES is in town, looking as rugged as a grizzly. He is constantly in the employ of the military, and [illegible] come to be a famous scout.

SHERIFF BOURKE [illegible] a basket of wine from Doc. Moeller on the [illegible]ection. When will the [illegible] be drawn?

"NO CAPTAIN."—It is told that on a recent occasion "Sickehoot," the brave Mohave Captain, came to Capt. Hardy, and displaying all his papers desired to see those of Hardy. The latter failing to produce any, Sickehoot left in disgust, saying that while he was a great captain and had the proof, Hardy was "no captain" at all, but a mere private in the white ranks—a "no account man." Bad for Hardy.

EMMY MEN, with three wagons, reached here a few days since, from New Mexico. They report quite an emigration on the way. Hunning & Co. of Albuquerque, who traded here in 1864, have a large train loaded with flour upon the road.

COL. JONES, Chief Inspector of the military division of the Pacific, arrived here this morning accompanied by Col. Sanford, of Fort McDowell, as escort. The Colonel is upon a tour of inspection throughout the Territory.

THE LATE MRS. McCORMICK.

The death of Mrs. McCormick is sincerely mourned in California, where she was highly esteemed and had many warm friends. We copy several notices from the press:

"With feelings of deep grief, we are called upon to announce the demise of that most estimable lady, the wife of Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, which took place at Prescott on the 30th of April. Society has lost its brightest ornament, and the Territory its most heroic friend. Young, amiable, active, courageous, she dared the desert and the savage; passed through dangers which might have appalled the stoutest heart. She arrived home but a short time since, and now death calls her away. She sleeps the sleep of the rig teous. We can only sympatize with the bereaved in his deep affliction; his loss is irreparable.—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

"Mrs. Gov. McCormick, of Arizona Territory, died suddenly at Prescott on the last day of April. This will be a severe trial to the relatives of the deceased in the East. Only a few months since she passed through Wilmington, on her way to Arizona, in the enjoyment of most excellent health. She was greatly beloved by all who made her acquaintance, and her loss will be deeply regretted. —*Wilmington Journal.*

"The news of the death of this estimable lady will bring sorrow and sadness to many hearts. During her visit to this city the past winter, her quiet and womanly graces, the natural outflow of a pure mind and gentle heart, won her many friends. Her simple tastes and genial manners, eminently fitted her for the position she occupied on the frontiers of civilization. May the all Merciful soothe and support the bereaved husband, and may this brief notice assure him that the memory of her many virtues will be tenderly enshrined in the hearts of her surviving friends.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

"A telegram from Los Angeles imparts the sad intelligence of the death of the estimable wife of Gov. McCormick, at Prescott, A. T. on the 30th of April, in child-birth. This sad event will cause much gloom in this city, where she had a large circle of friends.—*Daily Alta California.*

The San Francisco *Daily Times*, (May 20) copies the MINER obituary, in full, calling it a beautiful and touching tribute to the worth of an excellent lady.

The Governor has received letters of sympathy in his irreparable loss, from all parts of the Territory, and many from California.

THE STERLING, Umpqua and Big Bug mills are again in operation, with facilities for working sulphurets. The first clean up under the new order of things will probably be made to-day. Parties who were at the Sterling yesterday say the mine is turning out quantities of sulphurets, and that Mr. Reed and his associates are hopeful of excellent results at the mill.

CONGRESS.—This body is to reassemble on the 2d day of July, according to adjournment; but as reconstruction is progressing without much noise or danger of encountering serious opposition, as the President appears to be doing his duty, as we are at peace with all foreign nations, there will be nothing demanding Congressional action before the regular time of meeting in December; and so an immediate adjournment may be looked for in July—a season not favorable either to comfort or health in Washington.

CONCILIATING THE IRISH.—The British government has purchased estates in Ireland for the Prince of Wales, in which he is to reside at least two months in each year. This is a sop for the discontented Irish.

C. P. CLEVER and Col. Frank Chavez (well known here) are the opposing candidates for Delegate in New Mexico. Chavez, who was Delegate to the 39th Congress, is against the Santa Fe Gazette and Ferea and Carleton interests. Clever favors them, and seems to be ahead.

CAPT. WILLIAMS is scouting the Mohave road. A detachment of Infantry from Camp Lincoln, will hunt for Indians from now to July 1st, in the range between the Sterling mine, and the Agua Frio and Verde. They passed through Prescott yesterday.

OFFICERS LEAVING.—Owing to late orders several of the popular officers at Fort Whipple have taken their departure for other posts. Yesterday Gen. or (as he is now in the regular army) Lieut. T. F. Wright, who has been acting as A. D. C. to Gen. Gregg, left for Fort Goodwin *via* Tucson. He was accompanied by Lieut. Owen of the 32nd Infantry, who has been scouting from Whipple. Wright formerly commanded at Fort Grant on the San Pedro.

Capt. A. E. Hooker, formerly Lieut. Col. in the California Volunteers, and now in the 9th U. S. Cavalry, left for San Francisco *via* Mohave to join his regiment in Texas. Until lately the Captain was a Lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry, and as adjutant of the regiment had a laborious position. Lieut. Stephenson returned to Mohave with Captain Hooker. We are sorry to part with such efficient officers and pleasant gentlemen, and Gen. Gregg must miss them seriously in connection with the duties of his command.

THE END OF MAXIMILIAN.

Late telegrams to California state that in the capture of Quaretaro by the liberal General Escobedo, the upstart Emperor Maximilian was taken prisoner, and that Juarez has ordered him shot. A well deserved fate, but we prsume (although it is reported to the contrary) that upon second thought, Juarez will listen to the request of Mr. Seward, and set the unfortunate dupe of Napoleon at liberty. Juarez in his great triumph can well afford to be magnanimous.

EVIDENCE OF MINERAL WEALTH.

One of the United States Commissioners of the Paris Exposition, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior on the influence of the Exposition on emigration and the public credit, says:

"In the coming Exhibition we can show to Europe a yearly cereal product already exceeding twelve hundred million of bushels, vivified and set in motion by a yearly product of gold and silver, now little short of $100,000,000, and destined to large and rapid increase on the completion of the great interior railways, directly connecting the mining districts with the overflowing granaries in the Mississippi valley."

We venture to asssert that the one magnificent specimen of the silver ore of Idaho, taken from the inmost heart of our broad interior, and lately exhibited to the Committee of Congress at Washington, when carried out to Paris for the examination and wonder of Europe, will suffice, of itself, when shown to the working multitudes, to set in motion westward, across the Atlantic, from ten to twenty thousand emigrants yearly.—*American Mining Index.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toll Road Assessment.

NOTICE is hereby given that an assessment of $10 per share has been levied on the stock of the Mohave and Prescott Toll Road Company's Stock, now payable in Prescott, The following shares will be sold at public auction on Saturday the 15th of June, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in front of the Court House door, Prescott, or so many thereof as will pay the amounts due:

E. Young, certificate No. 40,	2 shares	$20
E. W. Van Patten, " 41,	2 "	20
Nelson Van Tassel, " 2,	5 "	50
Wm Walters, No's. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 & 28,	36 shs.	360

WM. M HARDY,
Secretary M. & P. T. R. Co.
Prescott, June 1, 1867. 11-12

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed until Monday the 17th, at same hour and place. By order.
W. M. HARDY, Secretary.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auctioneer.
Prescott, June 15, 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between Wilmington and San Francisco.

THE California, Oregon and Mexico Steam Ship Company's Steamship

PACIFIC,

CHAS. THORNE, Commander,
Will make Regular Trips—Leaving as follows:

1867.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro
July	2	5	6
July	13	—	16
July	23	—	26
August	1	4	5
August	13	—	16
August	23	—	26
September	3	6	7

Holladay & Brenham,
June 15 AGENTS.

New Route to the East, VIA TRINIDAD & DENVER

The Denver and Santa Fe Stage Line,

ARE now running their TRI-WEEKLY LINE of FOUR HORSE CONCORD COACHES, from TRINIDAD to DENVER, Leaving Trinidad Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, upon the arrival of Coaches from Santa Fe,

RUNNING THROUGH TO DENVER IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Making close connections there with the U. S. Express Company's daily Line of Coaches for the East, via Smoky Hill Route, and with Wells, Fargo & Co's Daily Line via Platte Route, each of which Lines reach the Railroads in 72 hours from Denver.

The entire equipment of this line is new and of the very best kind.

☞ Fare from Denver to New-York, per W. F. & Co. $100. Time, 8 days.

WM. JONES, Supt.
W. S. WALKER, General Agent. Jly-12-3m.

Billiard Tables AT LA PAZ—FOR SALE.

TWO first class Billiard Tables, lately in charge of C. Moore, at La Paz, are now offered for sale. Apply to Gray & Co. Prescott or at La Paz. June 15

4th JULY BALL AT MILLER'S RANCH.

A GRAND BALL or Cotillion Party will be given at the above named locality,

MILLER'S NEW HOUSE,

one mile from Prescott, on Thursday evening, JULY FOURTH. Every effort is being made to render it *the* Party of the season.

The people of Prescott, and others sojourning in the Territory, are respectfully invited.

Free conveyance by carriages from Prescott and back. The best musicians in the country are engaged. Managers—Messrs. MILLER, BOURKE, and DICKSON. June 15

NEWSPAPERS FROM CALIFORNIA and elsewhere are now received

AT THE PRESCOTT POST OFFICE,

and sold for Publishers at 25 cents each, in currency. Subscriptions received at publishers' rates. June 15

NEW GOODS.

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT. It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

Groceries,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.
WORMSER & CO.
May 18, 1867. 10-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1867, in favor of John H. Baldwin and against John D. Yates, I have levied on all the right, title and interest of John D. Yates in and to one hundred feet in the original location on the Accidental Lode—said Lode being in Walker quartz Mining District, in the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the sixth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said John D. Yates in and to the above described property, to the highest bidder, for cash—to satisfy said execution.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff,
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA, Prescott, Arizona.

THE undersigned offers to the public, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

Butter, Crackers, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Pickled Pork, Oysters, Lobsters, and other

Provisions.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, and Shot. A general assortment of Fine cut and plug chewing

TOBACCO.

Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.
A lot of heavy Mining BOOTS—very cheap.
Also, a variety of other staple articles of Merchandize.

LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, May 18, 1867.

E. DARLING,

Pioneer DRUG STORE,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Passo del Norte, inspectors will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.

J. F. STONE,
Deputy Collector.
Tucson, A. T. May 13, 1867. 11-4

Quick Sales and small Profits.

D. HENDERSON & Co.

OFFER for sale, Cheap for Cash, a splendid assortment of Gents CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods,

COARSE AND FINE BOOTS,

A superior quality of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Playing Cards, Yankee Notions, and Confectionary.

Also—Ladies, Misses and children's BOOTS and SHOES, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock, at the new store, corner Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott. May—10tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between A. M. White and W. Bichard, doing business at the Pima Villages, A. T., under the firm name of White & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. White retiring from the firm. Said business will be carried on at the above named place under the firm name of

W. Bichard & Co.

who assume all liabilities, and to whom all debts due the late firm of White & Co. must be paid.

A. M. WHITE.
W. BICHARD & CO.
Pima Villages, A. T, May 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to locate Ranches on the Prescott and Mohave Road, will not be charged toll for passing over said road to and from their ranches, for one year from March 1st, 1867.

WM. M. HARDY, Pres. P. & M. T. Road.
Feb. 23—4tf.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona
GENERAL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, on this 28th day of May, A. D. 1867, in favor of John B. Allen and against John K. Simmons, I have levied on all the right title and interest of John K. Simmons in and to one hundred and seventy-one and one 12th feet in the Vulture Mining Lode.

Said lode being in the Wickenburg mining district, in Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the, sixth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said John K. Simmons in and to the above described property, to the highest bidder for Cash—to satisfy said execution.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

Prescott & Mohave Toll Road Company.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held at Prescott on Saturday, April 13th, 1867, an assessment of ten (10) dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable immediately at the office of the Secretary.

W. M. HARDY,
Secretary P. & M. T. R. Co.
Prescott, A. T April 15, 1867. 8-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE of Domingo Gallio, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, to the undersigned, at the office of Mr R. Platt, in Tucson, county of Pima and Territory of Arizona. Tucson, January 7, 1867.

ESTENEN OCHOA, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John F. Simmons, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to B. Block, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

B. BLOCK,
Administrator.
JNO. HOWARD, his Attorney.
Prescott, April 1st, 1867. 7-6m.

PRESCOTT, JUNE 1, 1867.

United States Army Supplies.

CHIEF QR. MR. OFFICE, District of PRESCOTT, *Fort Whipple, A. T. June 12th, 1867.*

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, July 10th, 1867, for supplying the United States Government,

At Fort Whipple, A. T. with three hundred tons of Shelled Corn or Barley, of two thousand pounds to the ton.

At Camp McPherson, A. T. with one hundred tons of Shelled Corn or Barley, of two thousand pounds to the ton.

At Camp Lincoln, A. T. with one hundred tons of Shelled Corn or Barley, of two thousand pounds to the ton.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five tons.

The Corn or Barley delivered must be of good quality, well sacked, and subject to inspection. The parties to whom the contracts may be awarded, will be required, within (48) forty-eight hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement, signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

The delivery of the grain to commence immediately after the approval of the contracts by the District Department and Division Commanders, and terminate by the (31st) thirty-first day of December, 1867.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District Department and Division Commanders.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin or its equivalent, in Government currency, at the market rate on day of payment. Payment to be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

A copy of the advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Corn or Barley at Fort Whipple, Camp Lincoln and Camp McPherson, A. T.," and addressed to the undersigned.

The expenses of this advertisement to be paid by the successful bidders, pro rata.

E. D. BAKER,
Capt. and Asst. Qr. Mr. U. S. Army,
Chief Qr. Master Dist. Prescott.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT, A. T.
Fort Whipple, May 17th, 1867.

SEALED proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M. Monday, June 24, 1867, for supplying the United States Government, at Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, with three hundred (300) tons of Hay of two thousand (2000) pounds to the ton:

At Camp Lincoln, Arizona Territory, with one hundred (100) tons of Hay, of two thousand (2000) pounds to the ton.

At Camp McPherson, Arizona Territory, with one hundred (100) tons Hay, of 2,000 pounds to the ton.

The Hay must be well cured and made of the best quality of native grass. It will be subject to inspection and weight, and must be delivered and stacked in such parts of Fort Whipple and Camp Lincoln as directed by the undersigned. The stacks must be carefully built and properly raked off, to protect them from the weather, and must be so arranged as to prevent the Hay from coming in contact with the ground, and to afford free circulation of air under the stacks.

The parties to whom the contract may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids each individual name must be written out.

The delivery of the Hay to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District Department and Division Commanders, and terminate by the 31st day of December, 1867. No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District Department and Division Commanders.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Hay at Fort Whipple, A. T. and Camp Lincoln," and directed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

No bids will be considered unless the person making it is present. Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

The expense of this advertisement to be paid by the successful bidders, pro rata.

Bids for any reasonable quantity will be received.

E. D. BAKER,
Capt. and A. Qr. M. U. S. A—Ch. Qr. M. District Prescott.

NOTICE. In accordance with the provisions of the U. S. Internal Revenue Laws, Act of July 13th, 1866, paragraph 37—notice is hereby given that appeals concerning any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments, or enumerations, made in the annual list of taxes for 1867, in the district of Arizona, as assessed by the assessor and assistant assessors of said district, will be received and determined at the office of the assessor, in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, from the fifth day June next, each day during business hours, until the twentieth day of the same month. And all appeals to the assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor U. S. Internal Revenue,
Dist. of Arizona.
Prescott, May 11, 1867.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION,
193 & 195 Broadway, New York City.

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver extension holders, sleeve buttons, sets of studs, vest and neck chains, plain and chased gold chains, &c. &c. valued at

$1,000,000,

For One Dollar,

THE Merchants' and Manufacturers' Jewelry Association calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. The business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for this method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German war, and recent disastrous financial crisis in Europe, has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry houses in London and Paris, enabling them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice. In some instances less than one-third the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extremely low prices that we can afford to send away fine goods, and give better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment doing a similar business. Our aim is to please, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than one dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties dealing with us may depend upon having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately forwarded to my address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Jewelry association, and have allowed use of their names:

Frederick V. Browne, Esq Treasury Department, Washington, D C—Piano, value $[illegible]; miss Anna L Frost, Waverly Terrace, N Y, city—ladies' Gold enameled and diamond set Watch, value $300; William B Emmons, New Orleans, La Sewing Machine, value, $75; George L Davenport Mobile, Ala, Silver Tea Set, value, $300; miss Lucy Orcutt, Albany, Ill, Sewing Machine, value $65 mrs Mary S Downing, Louisville, Ky, Gold Watch, value, $200; James B Fowler, Harrisburg, Pa, Silver Hunting case Watch, value $75; Rev William Peyster, Milwaukie, Wis, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, value $125; J J Bickford, San Francisco, Cal, Gold lined silver Tea-set, value $300; Edward L Rice, St Louis, Mo. Melodeon, value $250; miss Helen E Sinclair, Detroit, Mich, Diamond Cluster Ring, value $225; Horatio G Frost, Chicago, Ill, Large Oil Painting, value $300; mrs Charlot e E Hewins, Doniphan, Kansas, Chickering Grand Piano, value $700, and Music Box, value $65.

Many names could be placed on the list; but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send us U S currency when convenient.

PARTIAL LIST of ARTICLES to be Sold for

One Dollar Each,

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10 Chickering Grand Pianos, worth	$500 to	$700
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos "	200 to	450
15 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood cases	175 to	220
50 First class Sewing Machines	40 to	200
75 Fine Oil Paintings	20 to	100
150 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20 to	50
50 Music Boxes	25 to	50
150 Revolving Patent Castors, silver	20 to	40
50 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20 to	35
400 Sets Tea and Table Spoons	20 to	40
150 Gold hunting case Watches, war'td	50 to	150
100 Diamond Rings, clus. & sin. stone	50 to	150
175 Gold Watches	85 to	150
300 Ladies' Watches	60 to	100
500 Silver Watches	20 to	75

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension Holders, and a large assortment of fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for 25 cents. Five sealed envelopes will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner: Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing the Certificates or order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can send One Dollar and receive the article named. Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions. Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied with the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the managers as follows:

JACKSON, CORNISH & CO.
193 & 195 BROADWAY,
New York.

In the District Court Third Judicial District.

Sam: P. May, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jos. Tyson, et. al. Defendants.

LIEN NOTICE. All persons holding or claiming liens for work, labor or materials, done, performed or furnished in the construction of a certain ten stamp Quartz Mill, consisting of one double flued boiler, one engine, five stamp batteries, amalgamating pans, concentrators, pumps, gearing, belting, and other appurtenances used and designed for crushing, amalgamating and working quartz rock and other auriferous and precious metals, situated on upper Lynx Creek, in the Walker Mining District, County of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and known as the Eureka Mill—are hereby notified to appear and exhibit their liens for adjudication before the District Court of Yavapai county at the court room, in Prescott, on Wednesday the 26th day of June, A. D 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Court.
E. W. WELLS, Clerk of the Court.
June 10, 1867.

ROBERT MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Courts, Administrators, and Military authorities. May 18, 1867.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

Arizona Miner.

Poetry.

ONE BY ONE.

They are gathering homeward from every land,
One by one,
As their weary feet touch the shining strand,
One by one.
Their brows are bound with a golden crown;
Their travel stained garments are all laid down,
And clothed in white raiment they rest on the mead,
Where the lamb loveth his children to lead,
One by one.

Before they rest they pass through the strife,
One by one;
Through the waters of death they enter life,
One by one.
To some are the floods of the river still,
As they ford their way to the Heavenly hill;
To others the waves run fiercely wild,
Yet all reach the home of the undefiled,
One by one.

We, too, shall come to that river side,
One by one.
We are nearer its waters each eventide,
One by one.
We can hear the noise and the dash of the stream,
Now and again, through our life's deep dream;
Sometimes the floods all its banks o'erflow,
Sometimes in ripples the small waves go,
One by one.

Jesus, Redeemer, we look to Thee,
One by one;
We lift up our voices tremblingly,
One by one.
The waves of the river are dark and cold,
We know not the spot where our feet may hold;
Thou who did'st pass through in dark midnight,
Strengthen us, send us Thy staff and Thy light,
One by one.

Plant Thou Thy feet beside us as we tread,
One by one;
On Thee let us lean each drooping head,
One by one.
Let but Thy strong arms around us be twined,
We shall cast all our cares and fears to the wind;
Saviour, Redeemer, be Thou in full view,
Smilingly, gladsomely shall we pass through,
One by one.

AN ESSAY ON THE RED MAN.—An Idaho poet has been exasperated by Indian depredations into the perpetration of the following:

Lo, the poor Indian! whose unscrup'lous mind
Steals our best ox, nor leaves a horse behind;
Oh, no! his soul was never taught to stray
Into our corral at close or break of day.

Upon that cloud-topped hill all day he lies—
At night he steals what in the day he spies;

Then hurries off his tillicums to meet,
Eating as they kill, killing as they eat;
They then once more their lovely squaws behold,
Enjoy connubial bliss, nor thirst for gold.

To steal's not half their natural desire—
'Tis their delight to set a house on fire,
And shoot the inmates who attempt to flee—
Old Beelzebub bears them company.

VOLTAIRE ON MARRIAGE.

Voltare said: "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right, and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing can keep a straight course. In nine cases out of ten where married men become drunkards, or where they commit crimes against the peace of the community, the foundation of these acts was laid while in a single state, or where the wife is, as is sometimes the case, an unsuitable match. Marriage changes the current of a man's feelings, and gives him a centre for his thoughts, his affections and his acts. Here is a home for the entire man, and the counsel, the affections, the example, and the interest of his 'better half,' keep him from erratic courses, and from falling into a thousand temptations from which he would otherwise be exposed. Therefore, the friend to marriage is the friend to society and to his country."

FUNNY.—A funny story is going the rounds in Paris: A lady in the first society was recently obliged to dismiss her nurse on account of an excess of firemen and private soldiers too often repeated. After choosing as a successor to this criminal a very pretty girl, the lady, explaining why the first was sent away, enjoined it on the second not to do likewise. She admitted that she shouldn't. "I can endure a great deal," said the lady, "but soldiers about the kitchen I *won't* endure." After a week or ten days the lady came one morning into the kitchen, opened a cupboard door, and discovered a youthful military character. "Oh, ma'am?" cried the girl, frightened, "I give you my word I never saw that soldier before in my life—he must have been one of the old ones left over by the other girl!"

GEORGE T. DOWNING, a well known colored man of New York, writes a very sensible letter to one of the papers of that city, in which he states that the colored race is to be an inseparable part of the American people; that there is no getting rid of them, even if the whites are so disposed; that they have much more intelligence and judgment than they have generally been given credit for, and that what they have been able to accomplish has generally been done in the absence of those incentives for reward which are held out to white people. Mr. Downing, in his letter, does not ask for suffrage, or office, or anything of that kind, he being probably of the opinion, with a great many other sensible people, that there are already more politicians and office seekers in the country than there is any need for, but he hopes that those generous capitalists who have heretofore been so kind as to advance capital to start deserving white men in business will not withhold their bounty from deserving colored people. He thinks if they are given proper advantages in this way, it will have a great influence on the elevation of the race. Mr Downing is himself a hard working colored man, who has grown wealthy by honest toil.

HON. ROBERT TOOMBS, who is now quietly remaining at his home in Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, in a private letter to a friend, says he prefers to live there with all the political disadvantages, to living anywhere else in the world.

TWO CURIOSITIES.—The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper has gone to marry a woman that had never looked into a looking glass.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF PRESCOTT, A. T.
Fort Whipple, May 17th, 1867.

SEALED proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M. Monday, June 24, 1867, for supplying the United States Government, at Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, with three hundred (300) tons of Hay of two thousand (2000) pounds to the ton:

At Camp Lincoln, Arizona Territory, with one hundred (100) tons of Hay, of two thousand (2000) pounds to the ton.

The Hay must be well cured and made of the best quality of native grass. It will be subject to inspection and weight, and must be delivered and stacked in such parts of Fort Whipple and Camp Lincoln as directed by the undersigned. The stacks must be carefully built and properly raked off, to protect them from the weather, and must be so arranged as to prevent the Hay from coming in contact with the ground, and to afford free circulation of air under the stacks.

The parties to whom the contract may be awarded will be required, within forty-eight (48) hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty (50) per cent of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids each individual name must be written out.

The delivery of the Hay to commence immediately after the approval of the contract by the District Department and Division Commanders, and terminate by the 31st day of December, 1867. No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District Department and Division Commanders.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

Terms should be stated in U. S. gold coin, or the market value thereof in currency, at date of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Hay at Fort Whipple, A. T. and Camp Lincoln," and directed to the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

No bids will be considered unless the person making it is present. Bids from disloyal parties, or those who have heretofore failed to fulfil their contracts with the Government will not be entertained.

The expense of this advertisement to be paid by the successful bidders, pro rata.

Bids for any reasonable quantity will be received.

E. D. BAKER,
Capt. and A. Qr. M. U. S. A—Ch. Qr. M.
District Prescott.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai and Territory af Arizona:

L. C. Gray, Chas. E. Hitchcock, and Robert Coles, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Van C. Smith, and F. G. Christie, Defendants.

50 cent internal reven. stamp cancelled.

ACTION brought in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County and Territory aforesaid. The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to Van C. Smith and F. G. Christie, Defendants:—You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, forty days; and if service be made upon you out of the Territory, then within twenty days This action is brought to recover the sum of six thousand five hundred and thirty-four ($6,534) dollars, with ten per cent. per annum interest thereon from the 15th day of March, A. D 1867, on a promisory note dated December 13th, 1866, executed and delivered by you to plaintiffs, payable to the order of Gray & Co. and to foreclose a mortgage of the same date as the said note, given by you to secure the payment of the said note, on the following described property, that is to say: That certain five stamp quartz mill situated near the Sterling mine, in the Hassayampa mining district, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and about five and a half miles in a southerly direction from the town of Prescott, in said county. The said quartz mill being known as, and commonly called the Sterling Mill. Also all the interest of F. G. Christie in and to the following quartz leads and mineral veins, that is to say: three hundred and seventy-five feet in the original or discovery location of the lode or vein known and recorded as the Sterling; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Muchilo lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Sultana lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Eagle Bird lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Skeleton lode; three hundred and seventy-five feet in the Yavapai lode.—All of which lodes are situated in said Hassayampa mining district, in the county and Territory aforesaid. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required, default will be taken against you, and plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in their said complaint and for such other relief as shall be just.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

E. W. WELLS,
[L. S.] Clerk of the District Court.
By J. M. BOGGS, Deputy.

J. P. HARGRAVE, Att'y for Plaintiff.

ESTATE OF P. M. BURNS.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai—ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said county—In the matter of the Estate of P. M. Burns, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of said Court, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of May, A. D. 1867, in front of the store of James Grant, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I will cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property belonging to the estate of the above named deceased, to wit: One improved Ranch of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated on the Hassayampa River, near Walnut Grove. Also, the Quartz Mining interest of said deceased, situated in Yavapai County, and Territory of Arizona.

Terms of Sale—to be announced on the day of sale.

JAMES GRANT, Administrator.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

JNO. HOWARD, Att'y.
Prescott, April 1, 1867.

Postponed Sale.

THE sale at Auction of the Ranch and Quartz interests belonging to the estate P. M. Burns, advertised above, is hereby postponed by order of the administrator, until the first Saturday (the 7th) of September next—at the same place and hour.

R. MEACHAM, Auct'r.
June 1, 1867. 11-19

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the District Court of the third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure of mortgage rendered in said court on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1867, in favor of Herbert Bowers and Nathan B. Bowers and against King S. Woolsey, for the sum of seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty one 87-100 dollars, together with costs of suit amounting to four hundred and twelve and 14-100 dollars, and accruing costs; and ordering a sale of the following described property, to wit: One ranch containing one hundred and forty acres of land, with dwelling house and improvements thereon and thereto belonging, situated about sixteen miles east of the town of Prescott in said county, and known as the Woolsey Agua Frio Ranch. Also, one quartz mill, with water wheel, buildings, machinery and appurtenances to the same belonging; together with one auxiliary claim, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which said mill is situated. Said mill is situated about one mile below said Agua Frio Ranch, on the west fork of the agua frio creek, and is known as Woolsey's agua frio quartz mill. Also, one Gardner's Thunderbolt Crusher, with steam engine, steam boiler, and all other machinery and appliances thereto belonging or appertaining; said mill having been erected near the Ticonderoga mine, and known as Woolsey's Ticonderoga mill, and about six miles south of said agua frio mill. Also, the following undivided interests in the following named quartz lodes: Seven hundred and twenty feet in the Ticonderoga lode; nine hundred feet in the Blackhawk lode; seven hundred and twenty feet in the Red Rover lode; six hundred feet in the Empire lode; five hundred and fifty feet in the Diogenes lode; seven hundred and twenty feet in the Planet lode; all situated in the Goodwin mining District in said county. Also, five hundred and fifty feet in the Big Bug lode, known as the first north extension. Also, three hundred and fifty feet in the Sinaloa lode; one hundred and fifty feet in the Sonoma lode, situated in the Big Bug mining district. Also, three hundred feet in the Richmond lode, in the Turkey Creek district; three hundred feet in the Benedict lode; three hundred feet in the Sangamon lode; three hundred feet in the Provedentia lode, in the Hassayampa district. Also, one Ranch, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of land, with houses, corels, ditches, and all other improvements—said ranch being known as the Agua Caliente Ranch, situated on the north side of the Gila river, about one hundred miles above the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, in said county, together with all the tenements thereto belonging, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said demand and costs. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that on

Thursday, June 20, 1867,

between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, in front of the Court House door in the town of Prescott, in said county, I will sell all the right, title and interest which said King S. Woolsey had on the 12th day of November, 1866 in and to the above mentioned and described premises, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

ESTATE OF LEROY JAY, DECEASED.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona: notice is hereby given that on Monday, July 1st, 1867, in front of the store of Gray & Co. in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of Leroy Jay, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest of said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired in and to the following described mining claims, to wit:—

695 feet in the Ticonderoga Lode, discovery location,
725 feet in the Planet Lode, discovery location,
700 feet in the Empire Lode, discovery location.
675 feet in the Wild Rover Lode, discovery location.

Said Quartz Lodes being situated in the Goodwin Mining District, Yavapai county, and Territory of Arizona. Also, at the same time and place, 1 coat, and 2 deer skins.

Terms of sale, Cash—on confirmation of sale by Probate Court.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
WM. J. BERRY, his Attorney.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r
Prescott, May 24, 1867. 11-14

ESTATE OF WILLIAM TRAHAN, DECEASED.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona—notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of July, 1867, in front of the store of Gray & Co, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title and interest of William Trahan, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired in and to the following described mining claims, to wit:

IN THE BIG BUG MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, AND TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,

240 feet in the Bourbon Lode, discov. locat'n.
240 feet in the Napa Lode, do. do.
215 feet in the Sonoma Lode, do. do.
200 feet in the Sinaloa Lode, No. 1 North.
240 feet in the Euridice Lode, discov. location.
240 feet in the Buncombe Lode, do. do.
240 feet in the Ella Lode, do. do.
200 feet in the Richmond Lode, No. 2.
200 feet in the General Mason Lode, No. 3, 2d extension.
200 feet in the Cumberland Lode, No. 2 south.
200 feet in the Caledonia Lode.
200 feet in the Clyde Lode, No. 4 north east.
200 feet in the Orion Lode.

Also, the following described mining claims, in the GOODWIN MINING DISTRICT, in said county and Territory:

1200 feet in the Osceola Lode, discov. locat'n.
700 feet in the Empire Lode, do. do.

Also, 250 feet in the Robinson Lode, in the Walker Mining District, in said county and Territory.

Terms of sale, CASH—on confirmation of sale by the Probate Court.

KING S. WOOLSEY,
Administrator.
WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.
Prescott, May 24, 1867. 11-14

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rose Wood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Gravesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair!

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a stil more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Plain Case, $300
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Heavy Moulding, $325
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $350

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free. 11

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers.

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS,

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.

MOORE & NIBBOLS, Agents, No. 140 Courland Street, New York 11t

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO.

Geo. Edward Moore,

Wholesale and retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,
Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5-tf

SANTA FE

Stage Company.

Through route from Denver, Colorado, to Kansas City, Missouri, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Arizona Gold Mines.

U. S. Mail, Passenger & Express.

Coaches leave the office of the company in Denver, Colorado, every Wednesday morning, for Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and other points in New Mexico, making quick time, and affording every reasonable accommodation to passengers and shippers of express.

Coaches leave Kansas City every Friday for Denver and Santa Fe.

Merchants and others desiring goods forwarded by this express will instruct forwarders from the East to mark goods
"*Care Santa Fe Stage Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*"

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

Quartz Mountain SAW MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

J. S. WILLIAMS' Advertising Agency

Chesnut-Street—North-East Corner of Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.

G. W. BARNARD,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER

Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

CALIFORNIA ADVERTIS EMENTS.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Le Doyen's SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver,	Stomach,
Spleen,	Kidneys,
Heart,	Womb,
Bladder,	Nerves,
Glands,	Blood,
Marrow,	& Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Costiveness; Prevent Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

Eor all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

LIEN NOTICE.

ALL persons holding or claiming liens for work, labor or materials, done, performed or furnished, in the construction of a certain five stamp quartz mill, located in the county of Yavapai, about twenty miles in an easterly direction from the town of Prescott, and one and one half miles in a southerly direction from the residence of King S. Woolsey, on or near his Ranch on the Agua Frio River, and known as the Woolsey mill, together with the land upon which the said mill is erected, and two hundred yards beyond the said mill on all sides thereof; that is to say, a plat four hundred yards square having the said mill in the center. Also, the ditch, acequia, or canal, for the use of said mill—are hereby notified to appear and exhibit their liens for adjudication before the District Court of Yavapai county at Prescott on Tuesday the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Court.

E. W. WELLS, Jr.
April [illegible] of said Court.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

Established 1864.

Volume IV, 1867.

The fourth volume of the MINER was begun January 1, 1867. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and [illegible] than the preceding volumes. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the industrious deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which military men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year,	$[illegible]
For six months,	[illegible]
For three months,	[illegible]
Single copies,	[illegible]

Terms, *invariably in advance.* No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	[illegible]
Each subsequent insertion,	[illegible]
One square, three months,	[illegible]
One square, one year,	[illegible]

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for the execution of job printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our facilities of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,
Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts, Pamphlets,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates,
PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL
BLANK BOOKS
For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others.

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and fully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary for printing in this Territory, and the common use of this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, advertising, or for job work, may be sent by express or private hand, at the risk of the printing.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Miner Office.

ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867. NUMBER 13.

Arizona Miner.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, ... $5,00
For six months, ... 3,00
For three months, ... 1,50
For single copies, ... ,25

Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:

A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, $3,00. Each subsequent insertion, $1,50. One square standing for three months, $10,00. For six months, 15,00. For one year, $25,00; and at the same rates for arger quantities.

JOB WORK:

All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cortez-St. Third house south of the Plaza,

PRESCOTT, A. T. 7

JNO. HOWARD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prescott.

DR. E. P. HOWARD,

Physician and Surgeon, Prescott, A. T., and at Fort Whipple Hospital. 7

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PRESCOTT. ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Office on Cortez Street, frontin g the Plaza. 36m

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
6tf Proprietors.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF.

LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times

24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

S. E. cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture

QUARTZ MILL, SAW MILL,

Flour mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds,

Sole agents for this coast of the celebrated "Tyler Water Wheel," of which there are now upwards of 1500 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast

Circulars giving full particulars forwarded to any one desiring.

Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's Amalgamators, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice. Agents for the Pacific Coast for

Dunbar's Piston Packing.

Any number of recommendations can be furnished for this Packing from parties using the same in this city and Sacramento.

Hanscom's Crusher,

The best now in use in this State.

Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of the same free of expense.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit the patronage of the public, and shall always endeavor to be prompt and give satisfaction to our customers

15m3 Hanscom & Co.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY & CO.,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, Merchants.

July 1, 1864. v1n8

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT

CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Towhando, a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe

A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors,

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper

Hats, Dried Fruits,

1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley

200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions,

20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. CASWELL. J. F. ELLIS.

Caswell & Ellis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.

No. 1, Arcadia Block,

Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.

3m6

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES

and PROVISIONS.

ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.

Los Angeles, February, 1866. 5tf

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

I. H. Levy and Co.

Main-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES—Iron, Hardware—Crockery—Groceries and Liquors—and a

Great variety of General MERCHANDIZE.

Mar9-5-tf

L. B. JEWELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

(With M. A. FRANKLIN, Druggist and Photographer,)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

O. S. M. CONE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.

R. GIRD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS,

Collectors, and

General Employment Agency,

No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc.

F23-4-tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—COUNTY OF MOHAVE.

In the District Court, Second Judicial District, for said County of Mohave.

Thadeus Thompson, Plaintiff, vs. Charles A. Luke, Defendant. } 50 cent R. S. cancelled.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to Chas. A. Luke, defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the second Judicial District in and for the county of Mohave, Territory of Arizona, to answer to the complaint filed herein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; but if without the county and within the Territory then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and six 66-100 (706 66-100) dollars, for money loaned, services rendered, and damages as set forth in the Plaintiff's complaint, and which reference is hereto made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1867.

SEAL

JAMES P. BULL, Clerk Dist. Court 2d Judicial District.

A. E. DAVIS, Att'y for Pl'ff. 11-15

IN PROBATE COURT—MOHAVE COUNTY—ARIZONA TERRITORY.

C. E. Detmolel, Chas. Butler, F. B. Coddington, et al. comprising the Morse Company, Complainants, vs. Benjamin E. Harris, Respondent. } In Equity.

THE Territory of Arizona sends GREETING to Benjamin E. Harris, Respondent: You are hereby summoned to appear and answer a complaint or bill of review filed in this office, by order of the Court, by said complainants, a copy of which is hereto annexed, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this Summons if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, then forty days, and if without the Territory then twenty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said bill of review.

Said action is brought to set aside and vacate a decree rendered in the Probate Court on the sixth day of April, 1867, decreeing and setting aside or apart to the separate use and ownership of complainants and respondent certain mining ground upon the Moss Lode, San Francisco Company's claim in the San Francisco Mining District, Mohave county, Arizona Territory; and to obtain the appointment of commissioners to make a new segregation of the premises in accordance with equity and justice, and that a new decree be made upon said commissioner's report. And take notice, if you fail to appear and answer as herein required, complainants will apply to the court for the relief demanded, and for such other and further relief as may be meet in the premises.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court this 13th day of May, A. D 1867.

SEAL

JAMES P BULL, Probate Clerk.

{ B. S. cancelled. } A true copy—Attest, J P BULL, Clerk,

May 13th, 1867. 11-15

ESTATE OF P. M BURNS.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai—ss.

In the Probate Court in and for said county—In the matter of the Estate of P. M. Burns, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of said Court, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of May, A. D. 1867, in front of the store of James Grant, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I will cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property belonging to the estate of the above named deceased, to wit: One improved Ranch of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated on the Hassayampa River, near Walnut Grove Also, the Quartz Mining interest of said deceased, situated in Yavapai County, and Territory of Arizona.

Terms of Sale—to be announced on the day of sale. JAMES GRANT, Administrator.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

JNO. HOWARD, Att'y.

Prescott, April 1, 1867.

Postponed Sale.

THE sale at Auction of the Ranch and Quartz interests belonging to the estate P. M. Burns, advertised above, is hereby postponed by order of the administrator, until the first Saturday (the 7th) of September next—at the same place and hour.

R. MEACHAM, Auct'r.

June 1, 1867. 11-19

ESTATE OF WILLIAM TRAHAN, DECEASED.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona—notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of July, 1867, in front of the store of Gray & Co, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 2 o'clock, P. M on said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title and interest of William Trahan, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired in and to the following described mining claims, to wit:

IN THE BIG BUG MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, AND TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,

240 feet in the Bourbon Lode, discov. locat'n.
240 feet in the Napa Lode, do. do.
215 feet in the Sonoma Lode, do. do.
200 feet in the Sinaloa Lode, No. 1 North.
240 feet in the Euridice Lode, discov. location.
240 feet in the Buncombe Lode, do. do.
240 feet in the Ella Lode, do. do.
200 feet in the Richmond Lode, No. 2.
200 feet in the General Mason Lode, No. 3, 2d extension.
200 feet in the Cumberland Lode, No. 2 south.
200 feet in the Caledonia Lode.
200 feet in the Clyde Lode, No. 4 north east.
200 feet in the Orion Lode.

Also, the following described mining claims, in the GOODWIN MINING DISTRICT, in said county and Territory:

1200 feet in the Osceola Lode, discov. locat'n.
700 feet in the Empire Lode, do. do.

Also, 250 feet in the Robinson Lode, in the Walker Mining District, in said county and Territory.

Terms of sale, CASH—on confirmation of sale by the Probate Court.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.

WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

Prescott, May 24, 1867. 11-14

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society,

AS AMENDED MAY 6, A. D. 1867.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, All society depends for its existence, and does exist, only by mutual concessions, forbearance and assistance, and

WHEREAS, All history derives its truthfulness and interest from the minutely preserved acts of the pioneers of the country of which it treats, and

WHEREAS, our infant Territory is with rapid strides growing into manhood and enterprise, capital and civilization are fast obliterating the landmarks of our early pioneers, and time with relentless hand, year by year, is surely carrying to unknown eternity our first settlers, without record of their privations, sufferings and great virtues, to which posterity, as well as those who follow in this generation, will owe so much; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Richard C. McCormick, James Grant, William G. Poindexter, Van Ness C. Smith, John T. Alsap, Emmet A. Bently, Augustus Spear, George Brooks, Albert O. Noyes, William H. Hardy, Joseph P. Hargrave, Henry Clifton, James O. Robertson, Augustus Bricta, Manuel Ravena, Chas. H. Brinley, Henry Jenkins, James H. Ferry, Abraham H. Poeples, Henry Wickenburg, Converse W. C. Rowell, Alexander McKey, Peter Doll, Follett G. Christie, Herbert Bowers, Robert A Rose, James B. Slack, Louis B. St James, Joseph R. Walker, Jr. Amasa G. Dunn, William Pointer, William J. Berry, Charles Taylor, Thomas J. Bidwell, Daniel Ellis, Adnah French, Marcus D. Dobbins, Edward G. Taylor, Nelson Van Tassel, Nathan E. Lewis, John G. Campbell, George Coulter, James G. Sheldon, John B. Allen, James E. McCaffrey, Aaron Wertheimer, John H Dickson, Edward G. Peck, Coles Bashford, Hezekiah Brooks, George Lount, Richard E. Elliott, William T. Flower, Rodney McKinnon, William France, Samuel C. Miller, Jacob L. Miller, G. H. Vickroy, King S. Woolsey, Henry A. Bigelow, James S Giles, Calvin Jackson, William R. Murray, do hereby organize ourselves as the "Arizona Pioneer Society," with such constitution, rules and by-laws as we may hereafter from time to time adopt, with the object and intention; first, to collect and preserve the early records and history of our Territory; second, to enrol and preserve the names and history of our early pioneers, under such rules and in such manner as we may hereafter prescribe; third to devise and carry out such measures for our mutual advantage, assistance and prosperity as may be thought advisable in the premises; fourth, to acquire and hold such property as may be thought necessary for the purposes of our organization, and for the more effectual attainment of the objects desired we do hereby ordain for our government the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society.

ART. 2. The object of this society shall be the collection and preservation of such historic matter concerning the early settlement and present growth of this Territory as we may be able to obtain, and also the enrollment either as active or honorary members of all respectable citizens of this Territory bearing date of residence prior to January 1, 1865, or of such of them as may desire to become members of this organization; also to be a mutual benefit and assistance to each other.

ART. 3. § I. Its officers shall be a President, one Vice President, from each county in the Territory, a Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary for each county in the Territory, Treasurer, Librarian, three Trustees, to be denominated a Board of Trustees, and three Auditors, to be denominated a Board of Auditors.

§ II. The above named officers shall hold their offices respectively for the period of one year from the second election of officers, or until their successors are elected and prepared to enter upon the discharge of their duties and in all cases such officers must be members of the society. The first election of officers shall be immediately after the adoption of this constitution, and the second election of officers shall be on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1866, and upon the first Monday of November annually thereafter. After the adoption of this constitution, it shall not be altered or amended except by a vote of two thirds of all the members present at a regular meeting.

§ III. The President shall preside, preserve order, regulate the proceedings of the society, and state and put all questions to vote. In his absence the senior Vice president present (to be decided by priority of election) shall perform the duties of President.

§ IV. The Secretary shall give notice to all newly elected members of their election, and shall keep a fair and true record of all the proceedings of the society. He shall keep a correct list of all the members and their place of residence, as far as possible; shall transmit to each of the Corresponding Secretaries a correct list of the names of members living within his district, and shall notify each Corresponding Secretary of any new members admitted living within his district, immediately after such admission, and shall note the time and under what circumstances the decease of any member may take place. He shall keep in his possession all communications, records and other papers belonging to the society, and to which all members shall have access, and shall perform such other duties as may be properly required by the society.

§ V. The Corresponding Secretaries shall notify any similar institutions, as well as any other orders or persons, of our organization and its objects, in manner and time as directed by the society from time to time, and shall transmit to the Secretary notice of the death of any member of the society, within their districts, noting the time and circumstances thereof, and shall collect all monies due the society from delinquents, within their said districts, and transmit the same to the Secretary quarterly; and at the annual meeting shall report a list of delinquents within said district to the society; and shall each during the month of October in each year, report to the Board of Auditors, the amount of monies collected by him during the year. It shall further be their duty to gather from the old pioneers of this Territory their history, in connection with their early explorations, and when so collected to transmit the same to the Secretary.

§ VI. The Treasurer shall take charge of all funds of the society, and report annually in writing, at the regular meeting in November, on the condition of the Treasury.

§ VII. The Librarian shall take charge of and classify all books, maps and other historic and biographical matter that properly belongs to the society.

§ VIII. It shall be the duty of the Board of Auditors to audit all accounts against the Society. If on the presentation of any account against the society, the Board of Auditors shall find an amount due from the society, the chairman of the Board shall note the amount so found due upon the account and shall immediately draw his warrant for the amount upon the Treasurer. They shall annually in the month of October in each year, examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and make a settlement with him, and shall give him a certificate upon such settlement.

§ IX. In the absence of any officer at any proper meeting, the society may elect such officer *pro tem.*

ART. 4. The regular meetings of the society shall be held at the capital of the Territory on the first Monday in February, May, August and November, of each year, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President upon the application of nine members, or by the resolution of any previous meeting.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. 5. § I. The members of this society shall be active, honorary and corresponding, to be elected by ballot.

§ II. Persons properly qualified for membership must make application for admission into the society at one of its regular meetings in writing, and be recommended by two members. A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to an election.

§ III. Persons of distinction and those bearing date of residence in Arizona prior to January 1, A. D. 1860; likewise persons not residing in Arizona, may be proposed as honorary members of this society by a member, and may be elected at any regular meeting; *Provided*, That three-fourths of the members present concur therein.

§ IV. Corresponding members may be elected by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting.

§ V. All persons named herein shall be charter members of this society. Those who may be elected members of this society in accordance with its provisions shall pay the sum of five dollars as an initiation fee, to be deposited with the Secretary at the time of the name being proposed, and to be refunded to the person depositing the same, if the person proposed, be not elected. All active members shall pay such monthly or quarterly dues as the society may agree upon.

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

ART. 6. § I. One of the chief designs of this society shall be to collect and preserve the early history of our pioneers. To render the action of this society more effectual it shall be the duty of each corresponding Secretary to gather all the information within his power of the early history of Arizona, to keep a record of all matter so gathered, and submit his papers and reports to the society for its action and for preservation among its archives.

§ II. Vacancies in office may be filled at any regular meeting by a majority vote, and such election shall remain in full force until the next annual election.

§ III. All documents, maps, manuscripts, biographies, sketches of our early history, etc., collected for the society, shall be deposited with the Secretary and Librarian, for the use of the society.

ART. 7. This society may adopt such by-laws as may be deemed necessary, in accordance with the object and powers of the constitution.

ART. 8. Nine members of this society shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting, but a less number may adjourn to the next regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. The annual meetings of this society shall be held on the first Monday in November in each year. The election of officers for the next ensuing year shall then be made.

ART. 2. All committees shall be appointed by the President unless otherwise ordered by resolution.

ART. 3. § I. The Secretary shall keep, in addition to the records of the meetings, a register, containing the constitution and by-laws, the names of all the members with the date of their admission, birthplace, residence in the Territory, and the time of coming to the Territory. He shall enter in said book all amendments to the constitution and by-laws. He shall also keep a book in which he shall open an account with each member, charging him with all monies due the society from him, and crediting him with all monies paid in, either in person or through the Corresponing Secretary of his district. He shall at the commencement of each quarter send to each corresponding Secretary a list of all members in their respective districts, who are delinqunt in their dues. The Secretary shall pay to the Treasurer all monies of the society as received by him from time to time without delay.

§ II. The Treasurer shall keep a cash book, in which he shall enter all monies received by him from whatever source, and all payments made on account of the society. The Treasurer shall not pay out any money unless on a warrant drawn by the chairman of the Board of Auditors, and signed by him, and at the expiration of his term of office, and upon a final settlement of his accounts by the Board of Auditors, he shall turn over any balance of money in his hands to his successor in office, taking his receipt therefor.

ART. 4. Each member shall pay into the treasury, quarterly, the sum of one dollar as dues, which may be increased or diminished only upon a motion in writing made at a regular meeting, and which shall lie over until the next regular meeting, and be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. *Provided*, That all monies due the society shall be payable the first day of each quarter, and if not paid before the last day of the quarter, shall be considered delinquent dues.

ART 5. Any member failing to pay his dues for one year, upon being notified by the Corresponding Secretary, stating the amount due, shall forfeit his membership, unless a sufficient excuse be given and accepted by the society. *Provided*, That upon paying all dues up to the time of payment he shall at any time be restored to membership without action on the part of the society.

ART. 6. § I. The following shall be the order of business after the meeting is called to order, viz:

1. Reading the minutes of the last stated and intervening meetings.
2. Application of candidates for membership.
3. Elections and admission of new members.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Reports of committees and action thereon.
6. Election of officers.
7. Resolutions.
8. Communications received, read and disposed of.
9. Reading of papers by members present, and addresses on subjects embraced within the objects of the society.
10. Adjournment.

§ II. The above order of business may be dispensed with by a vote of the society.

ART. 7. All proceedings at the meetings of this society shall be governed by the parliamentary rules as laid down in Jefferson's Manual. All motions shall be reduced to writing when required by the President, and an appeal to the society may always be had from the decision of the chair.

ART. 8. Upon the death of a member of this society in good standing, if a resident of the place where the meetings of the society are held, his funeral shall be attended by the society in a body, and the members thereof shall wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

ART. 9. § I. The distinctive badges of this society, upon public occasions, shall be the red white and blue.

§ II. All honorary members shall be entitled to wear the white badge.

§ III. All members becoming such by reason of residence in Arizona between the years 1860 and 1864, shall be entitled to the red badge.

§ IV. Should the time be extended to allow persons to become members who may have become residents since 1864, such member shall be entitled to the blue badge.

§ V. Any member being an active and honorary member shall be entitled to wear the combined badges of the two degrees.

ART. 10. All donations made to the society shall be reported and entered upon the minutes.

ART. 11. All citizens of the Territory bearing date of residence prior to January 1st 1865, shall be qualified to apply for membership in this society.

ART. 12. No additions or amendments shall be made to these by-laws unless submitted in writing at a regular meeting of the society, and concurred in at the next regular meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, JUNE 29, 1867.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

We are glad to know that the rumors of the removal of Gen. Gregg, which have been in circulation here since our last issue, are without foundation, and that the *Alta California* report, upon which they were based, was written through a supposition that Major Price, who has taken command at Mohave, was to supercede Gen. Gregg. We are also pleased to see by the orders complimenting Capt. Williams, that Gen. McDowell understands the importance of the fights made by that energetic officer. Again we are gratified to be able to believe that in the modification of the orders of Gen. Gregg, concerning certain Indian tribes, Gen. McDowell has not stopped the war upon those Indians west of here known to be hostile. We approved Gen Gregg's orders believing the system of passes to be an erroneous one, and thinking it safe to consider all Indians found wandering from the Colorado as upon no friendly mission. We still think Gen. Gregg was right, and that General McDowell in objecting in any way to his orders has acted upon representations which were incorrect and unwarrantable, but so plausibly made to him as to prevent supicion.

As we have repeatedly said in these columns, we know Gen. McDowell to be deeply interested in the opening of Arizona. He believes in the country, which is a great point in our favor. He has studied its past history, and has unlimited confidence in its future. No part of the large department under his command receives more of his attention, yet he labors and has labored under a great disadvantage. He is too far away to clearly comprehend the state of affairs here, from time to time, and what military movements should or should not be made. His stand point is not a good one, and under the circumstances, after long and careful observation, it is our judgment that if he would have military success in Arizona, he must agree to one of three things, *viz:* First to establish his head quarters here at the seat of war, and leave the routine duties at San Francisco to a subordinate; second to permit this to be made a distinct department, or third to give far greater discretionary powers to the commanding officers now here, or who may be sent here.

We can understand why Colonels Lovell and Wallen were somewhat restricted in their powers, but why Gregg and Crittenden, who were chosen in view of their capacity and experience, and in whom Gen. McDowell has declared his confidence, should be so restricted, we do not comprehend, and while they are they can render no extensive service.

If the Territory is to remain a district as it is, with Gen. McDowell in command, and his head quarters a thousand miles away, he owes it to himself as well as to our people, to at once clothe his chief officers here with far greater discretionary powers than they now have. Or if he is unwilling so to clothe the officers now here he should lose no time in sending their successors so empowered. Experience has abundantly shown not alone the inconvenience but the absolute injury the service here has suffered from the delay in communicating with Department head quarters upon every matter, and misunderstandings have been frequent and annoying. For instance, had Gen. McDowell been here he would not in our opinion, have objected to Gen. Gregg's orders, or asked their modification, or had Gen. Gregg been given discretionary power, and held responsible for its exercise, there would have been no interference at San Francisco.

Gregg and Crittenden, and the other commanding officers, should, in our judgment, have all to say about the establishment or abandonment of posts, the movement of troops and stores, the assignment of subordinate officers, and the whole question of how and when and where to fight, or to favor, the Indians should be left to them. In a word the Territory should be given to their charge as a field for them to command and regulate in what, from constant observation upon the the ground, they believe the best way to protect life and property and hasten the subjugation of the aborigines. At the same time they should be held to a strict accountability by the department commander, making frequent reports to head quarters, and understanding that inactivity, indiscretion, or unsatisfactory results, will lead to prompt supercedure.

Let this be done, and adequate troops be sent here, and the change for the better will be early and marked. The officers feeling an independence and responsibility, which they have not had, will naturally increase their vigilance, and having the power to take at the instant steps upon which they now often have to consult with head quarters for many weeks, they can have full advantage of the situation, and work wonders compared with what they have hitherto achieved.

As the people like Gregg, Crittenden and the other commanding officers now here, and consider them competent men, we presume the popular will would be satisfied with this reasonable and we may say necessary increase of power, but if it is not given them it will surely be urged that Gen. McDowell make his head quarters here, or the Territory be made a department. The public interest, the credit of the army, the dictates of common sense, demand that one of these new arrangements be made with the least possible delay, and we say it with all respect for Gen. McDowell, and believing he must admit our conclusion to be the correct one. We need hardly add that we alone are responsible for the suggestions of this article, and that they are based upon no complaints or hints from the military officers in the Territory, but upon our own observation and belief.

WHO KILLED SUPERINTENDENT LEIHY?

Among some Apache prisoners lately captured by Col. Ilg.s in the Massassal mountains, and taken to Fort McDowell, was a squaw who, through an interpreter, gave the following particulars concerning the murder of George W. Leihy, Superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, at Bell's Cañon, November 18th, 1866. From the circumstantial and connected way in which they are told, they are believed by the officers at Fort McDowell to be entirely correct.

A band of apaches from the Sierra Ancho mountains, (probably Tontos) had been visiting the Colorado river Indians, and were on their return with *passes* given them upon the river. Upon reaching Bell's Cañon they proposed coming to Fort Whipple for rations, thinking the passes would protect them and also procure the supplies they were in need of. While in consultation upon the subject an Indian in their company, who had spent much time upon the Colorado, saw Mr. Leihy and his clerk, Mr. Everts, approaching by the road and announced to the band who they were. It was then concluded to kill Mr. Leihy, the great chief of the whites, as they thought him to be, would alarm the whole white population and soon restore the country to the peaceable possession of the Indians. Acting at once upon this idea, they brutally murdered the Superintendent and Mr. Everts, and to make the work more shocking to the whites, the bodies were mutilated in the terrible manner described in the MINER account of the outrage.

The Indian, taken in the famous Skull valley fight, (August 13, 1866) for whom Mr. Leihy, in his mistaken kindness, had obtained a release from Fort Whipple, and whom he was taking to La Paz, is reported by the squaw to have been an Apache Mohave, and to have been killed in the attack. She does not state, however, whether it was intended to kill him. The other Indian, a Mohave, who went from here with Mr. Leihy, was taken by the band to be a Maricopa. It will be remembered that he had just been on a visit to the Maricopas. He insisted that he was a Mohave, but the band denied it, and charged him with being afraid to acknowledge his tribe. He was taken some distance in the hills, and tortured to death, according to the usual manner in which the Apaches deal with the Maricopas. His scalp was taken and the band started for their rancheria, near Meadow Valley, where they had a grand dance over it. A sub chief, the husband of this squaw, was sent to Big Rump's village on the Salinas river, near the mouth of Tonto creek, with a request that Big Rump would have mescal ready by the next full moon. when the band from the Sierra Anchos would be there to have a jubilee over their killing of the white chief, his clerk and the Maricopa. On his journey upon this mission this sub chief and his companions, including his wife, (the squaw in question) were attacked by some of Col. Ilgis' party. The sub chief and one other was killed, the squaw and others captured, as already mentioned.

The sub chief was recognized, as one who had been at Fort Grant among the "good Indians," which shows, what has not been supposed, that the Apaches north of the Gila visit those to the south. It is also clearly shown by this story that the Apaches proper go and come from the Colorado at will, and that they procure papers with a view to their protection, or at least that they have done so. It would be a strange fact, if the passes which the murderers of Superintendent Leihy had with them were issued from his own office, and the Indians who destroyed him in such a barbarous manner were some whom he had commended as worthy of confidence. We do not know this to be the fact, but is it not more than probable, and does it not fully sustain our theory, that many of the worst depredations are committed by Indians from the Colorado, or those in the habit of resorting there? Does it not abundantly prove the wisdom of Gen. Gregg in his recent order, refusing to acknowledge passes, which has been disapproved at San Francisco? Will it not show to the successor of Mr. Leihy, the treachery of the red rascals, the danger of trusting them out of sight, and the injustice of allowing them passes under any pretext?

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

The results of the new, or Reed, process, as tried at the Sterling and Big Bug Mills, near Prescott, establish a very important fact, the all important one, viz: that the sulphurets, in which our lodes abound, contain quantities of gold, and may be worked, even with the present high prices, at a cost which will allow of a very handsome profit. This, whatever the present lack of capital or machinery, must insure the successful working of the mines at an early day, and the triumphant upbuilding of the country.

This, then, is not the time for our settlers to talk of leaving, but to make provision for permanent residence. While there was doubt of the future, it may have been hard to exercise patience. But now it should be easy and it is a duty. Indeed the man who deserts the country now, will do himself the grossest injustice. Let no one think of going away. Let it not be said that at the hour of victory the field was abandoned. But let all take hold with a new will, for the gold of the land is good and abundant.

PIONEER SOCIETY.

Our first page is given up to-day to the publication of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society, which have also been issued from this office in pamphlet form.

It will be remembered that this Society is a combination of two societies, organized by our citizens, and intended to preserve everything pertaining to the settlement and history of the Territory. The new organization embraces many of our leading pioneers in its list of officers and members, and the society warmly commends itself to public favor. Its reading room is already an attractive resort, and its cabinet begins to be an object of interest. If the members generally will contribute to the latter such relics, specimens, etc., as may from time to time fall in their way, they will make the collection invaluable.

All the purposes of the Society are worthy and important, and we wish it the greatest prosperity. Our pioneers should take an especial pride in sustaining it, and making it, not only a pleasant but profitable organization.

Now is the time to gather those historical records and details in which posterity will delight, as providing a faithful picture of the first steps taken in the hazardous and responsible work of opening and developing this rich country.

The officers of the Society, for 1867, are as ollows:

President,—JAMES GRANT.
Vice Presidents,—WILLIAM J. BERRY, M. RAVENA, WILLIAM H. HARDY, OCTAVIUS D. GASS, JOHN B. ALLEN.
Recording Secretary,—FOLLET G. CHRISTIE.
Corresponding Secretaries,—JOSEPH P. HARGRAVE, CONVERSE W. C. ROWELL, PETER DOLL, HENRY JENKINS, JAMES H. FERRY.
Treasurer,—JOHN T. ALSAP.
Librarian,—GEORGE W. BARNARD.
Trustees,—RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, JAMES E. MCCAFFREY, JOHN G. CAMPBELL.
Auditors,—HENRY A. BIGELOW, FRANCIS H. WUNDERLICH, AMASA G. DUNN.

THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT, Judge Turner. presiding, was occupied on Tuesday and Wednesday in the trial of Joseph Kelsey, for shooting George W. Davis at Fort McDowell in April last. Many witnesses were in attendance, and the town unusually lively. Hon J. A. Rush, Dist. Attorney, prosecuted the case with much vigor. Judge Curchman, appeared for the defendant. It was conceded that Kelsey shot Davis, but urged that it was in self defence, a view which the jury sustained by a verdict of acquittal.

The case of Crafts for shooting Murray was put off until Monday next. To-day the grand jury is in session considering the recent cases of killing at Date creek, by a soldier, and the murder at Wickenburg of McGee, by Callahan. The latter prisoner escaped from Dept. Sheriff Behan on his way to Prescott. This murder is reported as committed in cold blood.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Elsewhere we print a letter from the Hon. W. H. Hardy, regarding the proposed 35th parallel rail road, properly known as the Atlantic and Pacific rail road. This great enterprise is in the hands of earnest, pushing men, and has already received substantial encouragement from Congress. Additional help is asked, and if obtained at the next session, which is more than probable, the road may yet be built before that upon the northern route, which has all manner of obstacles to contend with. We are of those who believe that no Pacific road can ever be successfully operated north of the 35th parallel.

By an advertisement to contractors, in the *Alta California*, we observe that proposals for constructing the Southern Pacific rail road from San Jose to Gilroy, are asked for. This is the road which is to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific road at some point on the Colorado—probably at Hardyville.

A rail road convention was lately held at Alburquerque, and we are glad to see that New Mexico is moving in rail road matters. The Atlantic and Pacific road will be the making of that Territory, as it will Arizona. In this connection we reiterate our hope, as expressed in the last MINER, that we shall soon have mail service from Alburquerque to Proscott. The route is a most practicable one, and by it we can receive our letters from the East in much less time than by any other way. Hon. John S. Watts writes from Washington that he, with the assistance of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, had succeeded in having the time of carrying the mail from Junction City, Kan. to Santa Fe reduced to seven days in the summer, and eight days in the winter.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Col. Sanford, the gallant commander of Fort McDowell, and Dr. Smart of that post. were here as witnesses in the Kelsey case and returned on Friday. The Colonel has but recently reassumed command of McDowell by virtue of Col. Ilgis' assignment to Fort Grant. He proposes a campaign against the Apaches, and we wish him his usual success. No young officer has a better reputation as an Indian fighter. Dr. Smart will leave McDowell and report at Tucson for duty in the field. Dr. Harrison, contract surgeon formerly at McDowell, will return there. Dr. Walker, of Whipple will go to camp McPherson. Dr. Merriman of that post having resigned. Dr. Howard has a regular engagement with the troops at Whipple. Dr. Middleton is chief surgeon of this district.

Lieut. Converse and wife have gone to the Verde Lieut. Grant will be quartermaster at McDowell, and Capt. Carr will return to company duty which he much prefers. Cap. Vanderslice, Lieut. Duboise and Lieut. Lewis, are the other officers now at McDowell. Major Mills and Lieutenants Chilson and Mathews are the officers with the companies of the 32nd at Camp Ilgis. They will soon go to McDowell. The proposed Camp Reno will not be established.

Capt. Hobart is now acting as Adjutant at Whipple, and is the only officer Gen. Gregg has to assist him. Major Price of the 8th Cavalry has assumed command at Mohave.

THE COLORADO RIVER.

Mr. Samuel Adams, of Arizona, who is now in Washington on a mission to induce the Government to send a surveying party to continue the exploration of the Colorado river, says, in a letter to Secretary Stanton, that this stream is navigable for steamers of six feet draft, to Callville, 630 miles from its mouth. The terrible dangers of the cañons Mr. Adams proves to be scarcely worthy of attention. The swiftest current found in any of the canons was two miles and a half per hour. Mr. Adams' chief object is to secure Government aid in exploring the river from Callville to the junction of Grand and Green rivers, a distance of 350 miles. He is confident that this is equally navigable with the rest, and that the entire and magnficent stream from the point where the Pacific railroad will cross it, 1,000 miles east of San Francisco, to the Gulf of California, a distance of 1,400 miles, will yet become one of the greatest arteries of commerce on the continent.

We find the above item floating through the Eastern papers, and we have read the letter of Steamboat Adams to Secretary Stanton. It contains some grains of truth, intermixed with a large amount of chaff and bunkum, and it is well calculated to deceive. Mr. Adams talks fluently of the great canon and of the nature of the river from its source, giving the impression that he has explored much of it, when the truth is he has never been beyond the mouth of the Virgin river, about 26 miles north of Cailville. We account an exploration of the upper Colorado highly desirable, and the Governor and Delegate long since urged it upon the government, but if such an exploration is to be made, we sincerely hope it will not be under the control of Adams, but in the hands of men of practical sense, veracity and standing, upon whose reports entire reliance can be placed.

GENERAL ELECTION—JUNE 5th, 1867.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY.

For Members of the House of Representatives—* John A. Rush, 396. *Edward J. Cook, 399. *James S. Giles, 383. *John W. Mathews, 374. *Allen Cullumber, 357. *John T. Dare, 363. John Howard, 253. E. Winslow Coffin, Jr. 246. Wilson C. Collier, 217. John O Bragdon, 208. Edward F. Bowers, 244. Thomas S. Ruff, 219.

For Sheriff—* Andrew J. Moore, 357. John H. Baldwin, 260.

For Recorder—* John P. Bourke, 380. Andrew L. Moeller, 231.

For Treasurer—* William Cory, 393. William N. Kelly, 224.

For District Attorney—* Robert F. Platt, 311. William J. Berry, 216.

For Coroners—* Calvin White, 273. *Geo. D. Kendall, 21.

For Justices of the Peace—Prescott, * G. W. Barnard, 89. J. W. Beebe, 27. *S. E. Blair, 126. *Kirkland Valley*—* John Robinson, 12. *Turkey Creek*—* J. Graham, 14. *Walnut Grove*—F. Cargile, 1. * A. W. Dunn, 20. *Wickenburg*—* Edward Kerr, 35. *Fort McDowell*—* W. A. Hancock, 42. *Agua Frio*—* J. Justice, 10.

For Constables—Prescott,—* N. P. Pierce, 87 *H. W. Ward, 66. *Kirkland Valley*—* M. D. Langley, 12. *Walnut Grove*—* J. M. Bird, 7. William Saxton, 1. *Fort McDowell*—*J. Green, 40. *Agua Frio*—* L. Elliot, 10. *Turkey Creek*—* T. Rich, 10.

The vote for County Supervisors, which by law is canvassed by the Probate Judge, is returned as follows by Judge Brooks:

* C. C. Higby, 387. *W. J. Cummins, 379. C. W. Stanley, 232. T. M. Alexander, 230.

Total vote cast in county, 623, *viz:* at Prescott, 211—Skull Valley, 12—Kirkland Valley, 13—Weaver, 35—Walnut Grove, 32—Wickenburg, 52—Vulture Mine, 35—Agua Caliete, 12—Fort McDowell, 52—Black Cañon, 9—Beaver (or Osborn) Valley, 16—Agua Frio, 20—Big Bug, 28—Turkey Creek, 23—Lynx Creek, 32—Sterling Mine, 23—Postle's Ranch, 18.

The returns from Walnut Creek were lost, and no election was held at Round Valley, Date Creek and Rio Verde, where enough votes would have been cast to have made the total vote from 675 to 700.

Of the candidates for the Legislature upon the Democratic ticket, Mr. Cook received the highest vote; upon the Republican ticket, Mr. Howard. The candidates elected to the various offices are designated thus * They are all Democrats, excepting the coroners, and several of the Justices and Constables.

OTHER COUNTIES.—We have no facts concerning the result in the other counties, beyond those given in the last MINER.

CONVENTION OF TERRITORIES.

We observe the project for a Convention of Delegates, to take into consideration the various important questions relating to the settlement and development of the Territories, and especially the treatment of the Indians, is gaining favor, and likely to be carried out. Colorado and Utah have already fallen in with the plan, which contemplates one delegate from each county, and three at large, from each Territory, to assemble at Great Salt Lake city, on the 15th of October next.

In referring to this proposed convention, in a late number of the MINER, we expressed our good opinion of the idea, but a doubt as to whether it could be made practicable, owing to the time and expense required for travel. We feared the Convention might be composed of men who happened to be in Salt Lake at the time, rather than of the solid, influential, representative men of the Territories. It should not be the case, for such a convention may be made of great importance, and now that the Indians are so generally upon the war path, and there are such diverse opinions among military men as to how to fight them, the country should know and will gladly listen to the views of the pioneers and frontiersmen. Let the convention be held, and let Arizona be well represented; for no country is more generally misunderstood and mis represented abroad, and none has suffered more from the depredations of the savages.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Here follows the correspondence of certain citizens of Pima County and the Governor, regarding the calling of the next Legislature at Tucson:

May 1, 1867.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

SIR:—The undersigned citizens of Pima County, beg leave to suggest, that in their opinion, impartial justice in the govermental affairs of the Territory, and a just appreciation of the rights of the whole country, and prejudice to no section, require, that the next session of the Legislature should be convened in the town of Tucson.

Through your Excellency, they appeal to the liberality and justice of the people of Northern Arizona, who have enjoyed the benefit of three successive Legislatures, called in their midst, to concede to them one term of that body south of the Gila, and in the town of Tucson.

Very Respectfully.

Granville H. Oury,	G. W. Pierce,
John H. Archibald,	F. M. Hodges,
F. A. Neville,	A. Sanches,
P. R. Tulley,	J. S. Douglass,
H. S. Stevens.	Edward Phelps.
U. C. Barnett,	Cornado Aguierre,
James Pennington,	W. H. Tisdale,
S. R. Delong,	Jeremiah Riordan.
D. H. Stickney,	A. W. Field,
William H. Tonge,	George Tyroll,
H. Moore,	Granville Wheat,
Samuel Hughes,	Geo. F. Foster,
Albert H. Sallis,	A. Lazard,
Martin Mayroth,	Feliciano Montano,
G. C. Smith,	A. Laubenstein,
C. A. Hardenburg,	M. McKenna,
P. N. Meyer,	Samuel M. Ball,
Ernest Voight,	John Burt,
Mathew Stevenson,	E. B. Radford,
Fritz Couten,	James Speedy,
Lewis Zeckindorf,	Samuel C. Whipple,
Thomas Wallace,	Thomae O. Myers,
Pedro Barrard,	A. F. Garrison,
John Willis,	Manuel M. Corrella,
Abram Scott,	John Blanchard,
John L. Stevenson,	W. J. Osborn,
M. H. Hamilton,	Thomas Bourke,
Esteven Ochoa,	Edward Omero,
H. McC. Ward,	Juan Jose Angel,
M. M. Richardson,	Franco Ochoa,
Charles T. Etchells,	Jose Coronado,
Joseph M. Carroll,	John W. Sweeney,
D. W. Wallcott,	Charles H. Meyer,
John McDonald,	S. J. Stiles,
Alex. Levin,	C. Lewis,
John Owens,	John Ward,
Sabine Orten,	M. R. Platt,
Manuel Ortero,	John Goldtree,
Thomas Childs,	Deonicio Dias,
Aaron P. Rice,	Charles A. Shibell
P. R. Brady.	Romon Roman,
John B. Allen,	Louis Quene,
C. H. Kenyon,	Henry Jenkins.
John Y. Bryant,	Jose Ortero,
John G. Capron,	James Lee,
William S. Oury,	William F. Scott,
E. N. Fish,	Charles Whitney,
John Clarke,	Elias P. Coone.
Chas. B. Lafitte,	Antoine Wagner,
T H. Goodwin,	Reuben Sugdeu,
J. Goldburg,	M. Aldrich.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Prescott, June 22, 1867.

Gentlemen:—On the 12th ultimo, I received your petition asking that the next (the fourth) Legislature, which is to meet September 4th ensuing, be convened at Tucson.

I have purposely delayed a response in order to give to your very respectful and urgent request, the most deliberate consideration.

If, until the permanent location of the Capital, the Legislatures had, from year to year, designated different places of meeting, the practice, while it would have been attended with large expense, would, perhaps, have been a wise one. It would have equalized the travel of the law-makers, and given them opportunity to study the several natural divisions of the Territory, and afforded them an acquaintance with all the people, which must have proved advantageous. But the three Legislatures which have already met, have not seen fit to make any provision for such a rotation, and have by their action, indirectly, if not directly, manifested a preference for Prescott as the regular place of meeting; and the people north of the Gila are, so far as I have been able to consult with them, nearly unanimous in their opposition to a change at this time. I should have submitted the matter to each of the counties north of the Gila, and asked an expression at the recent election, but I was informed by the Secretary of the Territory, that should the result be favorable to a change, he had no authority, under his instructions from Washington, to allow the expenditure which would be required for a removal of the government offices.

In order to the proper transaction of business, the entire records of the offices of the Governor and Secretary would have to be taken to Tucson, as would those of all the Legislatures hitherto convened; and a large part of the Territorial Library, which is constantly needed for reference during a session of the Legislature. The records of the Territorial officers, such as the Auditor and Treasurer, would also be required, and altogether the bulk of books and documents, with the furniture, to be removed, would be large and cumbersome, and the cost of packing and transportation very considerable. It is true that the Territory, the general government, or a private subscription, might ultimately meet this expense, but this is not sufficiently assured to warrant the Secretary in advancing the requisite amount, and he is not willing to do so, and I know of no one who is, in the present scarcity of money here. While these reasons show that it is impracticable to convene the next Legislature at Tucson, there are others which demonstrate that for the accommodation of a majority of its members, and through them a majority of the people of the Territory, the place of meeting hitherto, is perhaps as eligible as any that could be now chosen, whatever may be the case in the future.

The census taken in March last, indicates a population north of the Gila of nearly double that below it, and the vote of Yavapai County, not to speak of the other three counties north of the Gila, equals that of Pima county. Of the total strength of both branches of the Legislature, which is twenty seven, but ten members are from below the Gila, and the early time of meeting this year was chosen with an especial view to their repugnance to coming here later in the season.

It is much to be regretted that the form of the Territory, and the distances between the settlements, are such that at whatever point the Legislature meets it must prove objectionable to a part of the members, and to some of the people; and I am not surprised that you, living in a long settled and important district, whose representatives have had so far to travel in the past, should wish for a session at a nearer point. Yet, in view of all the facts herein enumerated, and with a full appreciation of your position and rights, I do not feel at liberty to take upon myself the responsibility of convening the next Legislature at Tucson, and I believe, you will admit my conclusion to be based upon substantial grounds.

Upon local, as upon broader questions, my official course has never been marked by sectional feeling, or by prejudice; and I assure you, I have none in this matter. It is well known, that in the choice of a temporary or permanent location for the Capital, I have repeatedly declared my readiness to promptly and cheerfully acquiesce, (whatever my personal views or interests) in the action of the Legislatures, unless convinced that such action is the result of improper proceedings, and not a fair expression of the will of the people

I am, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK,
Governor.

To Hon. G H. Oury, J. H Archibald, Esq and other citizens of Pima county.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

HARDYVILLE, June 4, 1867.

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER, Sir.—Herewith please find a map showing the route adopted by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. That this road will be built at an early day, is a matter of fact. The Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is now finished some sixty miles west of Fort Riley, and I learn that several corps of engineers are out surveying, and looking out a route to Alburquerque, thus connecting with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad instead of the Union and Pacific as first contemplated.

I learn that this road is being built very fast, and early in the summer of 1868, it will reach Albuquerque.

Were it not for the thieving Apaches, there would now be a line of stages running from the terminus of this road to San Jose, or the eastern terminus of the A. & P. R. R. east of San Jose. Old stage men assert, that the mails can be carried through, from railroad to railrood, in ten days.

And then, great advantage will be gained all along the route, (the 35th parallel) Not over twenty inches of snow fell during the winter, while snow lay for several months on the Rocky and Nevada mountains, along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, to a depth that would block a railroad and make it impassable.

You will see by glancing at the map, that the route adopted, is the route that was adopted for a wagon road by Lieutenant Beale. Yet the company may change the route when they commence surveying for a permanent location.

I learn by letter, from the principal men concerned, that grading will be commenced at the crossing of the Colorado river, early in the spring of 1868, providing, the company succeed in getting the Congressional aid asked for, during the next session of Congress.

Yours Truly,
WM. H. HARDY.
Commissioner for the Territory of Arizona.

DEATH OF JOHN J. TOMLINSON.

It is with profound regret that we are called upon to announce the death of this estimable gentleman, who departed this life at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Tomlinson had, for a number of years, been engaged in the commission and forwarding business in San Pedro. He was a man of sterling integrity, indomitable energy, and business qualifications rarely equalled. To him the counties of San Bernardino and Los Angeles are largely indebted for much of their prosperity. By his enterprise, three lines of stages are running from Los Angeles to different places; freight, and transportation charges upon goods, are reduced to a mere nominal sum; and a business built up for the accommodation of the citizens of our counties, that is the pride of the people. The disease of which he died, was the consumption. Hoping to be benefitted, he went to Arrowhead Springs some six weeks since, and for a time rallied under the care of Dr. Smith, but the malady was too far advanced to be successfully treated. Mr. T. had hosts of warm friends who will mourn his loss, and his death will create a void in society that will be hard to fill.

On the arrival of the news of his decease, the principal business houses of the city were immediately draped in mourning.

We sincerely condole with his afflicted relatives for their loss, and with the community in losing so valued a citizen.—*San Bernardino Guardian, June 8.*

COPPER.—The price of copper is so unusually low that work has been suspended at Williams Fork, and it is feared it cannot be resumed while the cost of working is so high

Arizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, JUNE 29, 1867.

Col. Jones, Inspector General, left for San Francisco, via Mohave, on the 22d. He made a thorough inspection of Whipple and Lincoln.

False Report.—The report that there has been an increase in the salary of the Usited States Judge in this Territory is untrue.

Silverthorne brought in a large and fine lot goods for James Grant on Saturday last. He came by the La Paz road, and complains much of the lack of adequate wells. When will they be provided?

They are coming.—A letter from Pueblo, Colorado, says an unusually large emigration from the North is passing through there on the way to Arizona.

I. O. O. F.—Members of the Order of Odd Fellows, desirous of having a Lodge installed in Prescott, will please leave their names with the Editor of this paper, at their early convenience.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning last the mess house at the Turkey Creek quartz mill took fire, and was totally destroyed. The loss of the company is not large, but a number of the workmen lost their clothing and other property.

Escaped.—On Wednesday night eight of the nine Indians, captured by Capt. Williams at Peacock Springs, made their escape from Fort Whipple by digging under the wall of the guard house. The ninth savage was at the hospital, and remains there.

The County Jail.—Work is progressing upon this important building, and it will probably be ready for use by September. The sooner the better, in view of the increase of crime in the county.

Campbell's new store will be completed by August 1st. It is 25 by 50, and having a tin roof and iron doors and shutters, will be as nearly fire proof as possible. Campbell shows his good sense and confidence in the country in the erection of this substantial and expensive building.

A new version.—In his summing up in the Kelsey case, Judge Churchman thanked God that the Savior had limited his saying to "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," and gave this new and remarkable version of Matthew 5, 39 as he would have it—"Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also—*then go in.*" Whether this will be accepted by the society for the revision of the holy Scriptures as an improved reading, remains to be seen.

The Nevada *Transcript* announces the marriage of Ah Sam to Oh How, at You Bet, on the 4th ult

A Victory.—An exchange says: "To run in debt for a farm in the wilderness, to clear it, and pay for it with the crops, to build a house with green blinds, to make cider from trees of one's own planting, and to have children with good eye sight and shiny shoes, start for school every morning is to gain a victory as great as Alexander or Cæsar ever won. Thousands in our land have done it all."

Troops.—Fifty-six men of the 8th U. S. cavalry arrived at Drum Barracks, en route for Fort Mohave, to fill the company there.

Irwin Davis.—In the legal questions in which the Vulture Mine and Mill are involved, Irwin Davis, a well known capitalist of San Francisco, plays a conspicuous part In a late Eastern paper we find the following scrap concerning Davis If true, it is very creditable to him:

"Irwin Davis, formerly a waiter in a Springfield Illinois, Hotel, is now a San Francisco millionare, enjoying an income from a single silver mining company of $50,000 to $60,000 per month."

Empty.—According to the late ruling of the English Courts a man may put his hands in another's pockets, and if he finds nothing he cannot be arrested. Under this ruling we apprehend, in the present state of the money market here there could be an indiscriminate exploration of pockets and no cause for arrest.

Postal.—Mr. Ben C. Truman, who, as special agent of the P. O. D, lately made an extended tour through this Territory, rendering invaluable service in all sections, has, at his own request, much to the grief of the many friends he made in Arizona, been released from further service outside of California, which he has full charge of. The Special Agencies for the Pacific Coast are at present as follows: Ben C. Truman, California, Quincy A. Brooks, Oregon, Idaho and Washington; W. H Bright, Utah, Montana and Arizona. Mr. Truman is at present making a special tour through Nevada, after which that State will be transferred to some other agency. Hereafter, all postal affairs of this Territory will be under the charge of W. H. Bright, agent Salt Lake city, U. T. All complaints and requests of Post masters, and others, of Arizona, will be addressed to Mr Bright.

No Position.—The Gold Hill *News* says: "There is no position in life but what a man may show good breeding." And it would seem that "there is no position in life but what a man may" write bad English.

Eight Hour System.—In San Francisco the eight hour day system of all branches of stone cutting business, went into operation on the first of May. Every employer in the city has acceded to the new arrangement without hesitation.

If some of the idlers about Prescott would agree to a six, or even a four, hour system, it would be well for them and the country.

Placers.—The placers of this part of Arizona are by no means "played out." At Big Bug, Jim Anderson and Chris. Bentel recently took out $27 in two days. Thomas and Lewis average about $4 per day. Osborn, Joe Walker, Boggs and Campions about the same. Lynx Creek continues to pay fairly, and large wages could all the time be made at Black Canon, but parties are afraid to remain there on account of the Indians. Crump and others, have been doing very well on the upper Hassayampa, but lately, when they came to town for a day, the Apaches cleaned out their cabin.

Senator Pomeroy, on several occasions, has manifested his good will and kindness to our Tertory, for which he is entitled to the thanks of our people.—*Santa Fe Gazette, May* 1.

The Senator has also taken an interest in Arizona, and is alive to the welfare of the whole west.

Error.—In the quotation from the Governor's letter, in the article headed "Alburquerque and Prescott," in our last, the words "snow never falls," should have read "snow seldom falls." The error must have been obvious to the careful reader.

Lieut. Burgoyne.—This pleasant officer, lately at Camp Grant, has gone East. The *Alta* gives him this notice:—Amongst the departures for the Atlantic seaboard is that of Lieut. E. Burgoyne. A native of Massachusetts, he entered his country's service in 1861. At first connected with the 11th U. S, Infantry, he was transferred to the 14th Regiment. He served faithfully throughout the war, being present at the capitulation of Lee He was ordered to Arizona at the close of the Rebellion, where he remained until he resigned his position as second Lieutenant, in order to visit his parents and friends in the Old Bay State. We wish him a quick trip, a pleasant visit, and speedy return to his newly made but devoted friends on the Pacific Coast.

Sunday School.—The first anniversary, on the 16th, was a pleasant affair. The children recited pieces, and sang in a creditable manner. The teachers deserve credit—the institution is a good one, and worthy of hearty support.

Mail Lost—We meant to have stated in our last, that the mail which left here for California, May 13th, was lost by the running away of the pack animal between Hardyville and San Bernardino. Parties who sent letters at that time should duplicate them.

Gen. Gregg informs us that it is the desire of the Government to purchase grain for all the posts in the Territory *directly* from the producers—thus giving each ranchman a market for his crops, and preventing speculation at his expense. To this end Col. Baker's advertisements for grain offer to accept bids for ten thousand pounds.

Hard Times.—The cash system don't work well in Prescott. How could it be expected to, when money is as scarce as water on the desert. The extremes of credit were never greater, and in some of their amusing details they remind us of the following good story, which we find in an exchange from one of the western States:

"The credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point in some of the rural districts, if we may judge from the following dialogue, said to have recently occurred between a customer and the proprietor:

"Haow's trade, Squire?"

"Wall, cash trade's kinder dull, naow, Major."

"Dun anything terday?"

"Wall, only a leetle—on credit Aunt Betsey Pushard has bort an egg's worth of tea, and got trusted for it till her speckled pullet lays."

The **San Bernardino Guardian** complains that it does not receive the **Miner** regularly or promptly. It says the number for May 4th was not received until May 28. This is singular, inasmuch as that number was received and quoted from in San Francisco on the 20th of May. By the way, the high compliment paid the *Guardian*, in an article upon the local press, in the *Alta*, is well deserved. Mr. Hamilton provides an excellent paper, and is doing a great work for San Bernardino County—we may say for Southern California

Libertad.—Gen Banning has fairly captured Libertad, in Sonora, and has fifty men there, putting up warehouses, and preparing to fulfil his contract for carrying the government freight from San Francisco to Tucson He is to receive seven cents a pound for the whole distance. He lately received eighteen from Yuma to Tucson—quite a difference.

Hay Contracts—The contracts for hay for Camp Whipple, Lincoln and McPherson were let on the 24th There was considerable competition The successful bidder for Whipple was Dr. Clutter, who secured the contract at $41 per ton for 100 tons; $42 for 100, and $43 for 100. Jeremiah Riordan has the contract for 100 tons at Lincoln, and 100 tons at McPherson, at $34 75. These rates are in gold.

Hot Weather.—The week past has been warm for this part of the Territory—the thermometer having risen as high as 100 deg in the shade We seldom have it warmer than this.

Suicide.—Wm. Brans, formerly of the Ari Volunteers, who lately came here as a witness in the Kelsey case, blew his brains out the day after his arrival The act is attributed to an unfortunate visit to a gaming table, where he lost all his money—previously loaned him by a generous hearted officer of the army.

Ranching.—Our second article upon Ranching in Central Arizona, is crowded over to our next number.

The Governor has appointed W. A Hancock, of Fort McDowell, a Notary Public. He has made James L. Crittenden, of New York, a Commissioner of Deeds.

LATE EASTERN ITEMS.

The police in New York have given notice to cigar dealers that in future they must keep their stores closed on Sunday.

New Orleans has two sets of street cars—one for whites, the other for blacks, the latter being designated by a star

The indefatigable and almost ubiquitous Leland Brothers have recently started a new hotel on the European plan in Washington Place, New York. They have reopened the Delevan House, at Albany.

An oil tank on the Alleghany, above Pittsburg, belonging to the Fairview Oil Company, was struck by lightning, Tuesday night, April 30th and about 18,000 gallons of oil were lost. The value of the oil was $60,000.

One Bedbug wants the Kentucky Legislature to change his name, on the plea that the maidens won't marry him under that cognomen.

When Queen Emma was in Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant ordered the Hawaiian national air to be played in her honor. The band struck up "The King of the Cannibal Islands."

The dogs in Chicago have become so shy of policemen that the latter have to dress up in citizen clothes when they go out to execute the law on unmuzzled canines.

The Masonic fraternity of the city of New York have decided to expend $100,000 in building a home for the widows and orphans and disabled Masons dependant on the order.

Mississippi encroaches on Mississippi—the river on the State. All around Vicksburg is overflowed, and that region abounds with people and planters who are suffering, in consequence of the flood, from hunger, and in a great degre at that.

St Louis is noted for libel suits and their withdrawal. The Missouri *Democrat* has just apologized for having said that General Blair appropriated silverware to his private use while in the army, and General Blair has dismissed a suit he had begun on account of the slander.

The registration of voters in the District of Columbia is completed, and shows a majority of 825 in favor of the white voters.

Miss Blanche Butler, daughter of the General, the New York *Gazette* says, will be the belle in Washington next winter. She is a very accomplished young lady, very pretty, and withal sensible. It is not generally known, but it is true, nevertheless, that General Butler married an actress, a superior lady, with whom he has lived in the greatest happiness and concord.

A memorial window in honor to the memory of General Seth Williams—formerly Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac—has been put in St. Mark's Church, Kennebec, Maine,

A young lady of Montgomery, who was recently caught smoking a cigar, gave it as a reason for the act, "that it made it smell as though there was a man around."

The Lincoln cabin, which was built of rails split by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks, and which has been in Philadelphia since 1865, is to be exhibited at Paris by Mr. Hanks.

Judge Daly of New York has decided that a lodging house, with one hundred and eighty rooms and an eating house in the basement, kept by another man is not a hotel. How to keep one is still an open question.

General Shields, once a United States senator, and one of the heroes of the Mexican war, is now living quietly in privacy on a farm in Missouri.

William Cornell Jewett (better known as Colorado Jewett) has been married to Charlotte Berna, daughter of Anthony Berna, Esq., one of the wealthiest Americans resident in Frankfort. An exchange ventures to express the hope that this incident will put a stop to the issue of Mr. Jewett's extraordinary political circulars.

The late Confederate General Ewell is engaged in stock farming in Tennessee. His farm contains several thousand acres, and he devotes all his attention to it.

Mrs. Robert Wilson, late the wife of Senator Douglass, has brought an action against the executors of his estate, charging them with making fraudulent accounts.

At one of the schools in Chicago the inspector asked the children if they could give any text of Scriptures which forbade a man having two wives One of the children sagely quoted the text: "No man can have two masters."

A. C. Hunt the new Governor of Colorado, is much better liked than Aleck Cummings. Frank Hall is still Secretary.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

Ex-Rebel General Longstreet says there is no humiliation in the acceptance of the terms proposed by Congress, and no reason to doubt that such acceptance, in good faith, will give good claim for the readmission of the Southern States

Robert W. Hughes, of Abington Va, one of the most polished writers of the South, once a prominent secessionist, and editor of the Richmond *Examiner* during the war, declares himself on the present political questions in these words:

"I avow a radical change of opinion on many leading points of politics. More especially am I wearied of the practice which the South has pursued since the beginning of this great and eventful controversy, of sacrificing attainable good, attainable right, attainable justice, for a good, a right, a justice for the most part abstract, intangible, and of doubtful value."

LOS ANGELES POST OFFICE

A late number of the San Bernardino *Guardian*, has an account of the Post Office at Los Angeles, and its increasing importance, from which we extract as follows:

We think the public are not aware—as we certainly were not, until we visited the Postmaster's office, in Los Angeles—of the importance which the postal department has attained amongst us, within the last two years. That it has assumed colossal proportions of late, may be judged from the fac, that not less than a ton weight of mail matter was transmitted through the Los Angeles office, on Monday last. for San Bernardino alone.

A visit to the Los Angeles post office, will give one an idea of the business which must be transacted in the large offices, though of cource but in relative proportion. The business is now thoroughty systematized by Capt. George J. Clark, the efficient postmaster. He has lately moved into very large premises, which he has fitted up in a manner to promote the speedy sorting and delivery of mail matter.

* * * * *

The registered letter department has been placed on a first-rate basis. Instead of being, as it formerly was, a kind of secret service, it is now supplied with large envelopes, printed in colors, having the number, date address, cautions and directions plainly and conspicuously presented, so that it is impossible for the letter or package to be lost or mislaid by any accident in handling.

The business transacted in the money order branch, the past three months, amounted to $8,000.

Although not a distributing office, it is practically made so, as a great deal of mail matter is sent to the office in a loose state, which has to be placed in parcels.

* * * * *

Capt. Clarke deserves great credit for the manner in which, at his own expense, he has fitted up the office, greatly facilitating the dispatch of business and increasing the accommodation of the public. Yet with all this the government pursues the old stingy, penurious policy, of refusing to pay for the services of efficient and responsible postmasters. The box rent is claimed by the government, and there is nothing left for deserving officers, but a wretched pittance, not sufficient for a quarter's salary. We think this part of the system should be revised and liberalized, and adequate compensation afforded for the labor required.

The office is a very important one, and Capt. Clark is a careful, and conscientious officer, who should be well paid. In all the complaints made here about missing and delayed mail matter, we have observed that no fault is found with the Los Angeles post office. It is conceded that all goes right there. The office is one of great consequence to Arizona, and it should be made a distributing office at once. Not only is this desirable for the accommodation of the people of Southern California and Arizona, but the increased pay, is richly due to Capt. Clarke.

Louis Napoleon's present position is thus stated by a London journal: "Ordered out of Mexico, defeated at Nikolsburg, defied in Schleswig, resisted in Luxemburg, abused in Auxerre, with no liberties to offer to France and new sacrifices to demand from his people, the Emperor, to keep his seat, must accomplish some great thing. His claim to reign is success; and in Mexico and Germany, at home and abroad, he has of late been unsuccessful."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESCOTT HOUSE.

[LATE OSBORN HOUSE.]

GRANITE STREET,

Prescott, Arizona.

ROUNTREE & BARNARD,

PROPRIETORS,

Announce to the public that they have fitted up this house in good style, and are prepared to furnish both rooms and meals.

The table will be supplied with the BEST THE COUNTRY AFFORDS.

BOARD—per week, $18.—Per day, $3—per meal, $1 25—

In Legal Tenders.

Prescott, June 29, 1867. 13-3m

4th JULY BALL

AT MILLER'S RANCH.

A GRAND BALL or Cotillion Party will be given at the above named locality,

MILLER'S NEW HOUSE,

one mile from Prescott, on Thursday evening, JULY FOURTH. Every effort is being made to render it *the* Party of the season.

The people of Prescott, and others sojourning in the Territory, are respectfully invited.

Free conveyance by carriages from Prescott and back The best musicians in the country are engaged Managers—Messrs MILLER, BOURKE, and DICKSON June 15

Freighting and Jobbing.

THE undersigned is constantly on the road between Prescott, Wickenburg and La Paz, and is at all times prepared to fill all orders for freight, or small quantities of

GOODS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

Goods purchased at La Paz will be freighted through at the usual rates, with 10 per cent added. Freight hauled at the usual rates.

Orders sent to the undersigned at La Paz or Prescott will receive strict attention. Orders solicited.

Any amount of freight, not exceeding 4,000 pounds, landed in Prescott in 15 days from time of shipping.

CHARLES W. BEACH.

June 25, 1867. 13-3m

AUCTION SALE.

THE following articles of property, pertaining to the Quarter Master Department U. S. A. will be sold at public auction, for cash, (legal tender) at Camp McPherson or Date Creek, A. T. on Monday, July 8th 1867:—1 (one) mole colored Mule—1 (one) white Mule—1 (one) brown Mule—1 (one) dun colored Mule—1 (one) light brown Mule. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A M precisely The articles purchased to be delivered after close of the sale.

S McCONIHE,

1st Lieut. 14t U. S Infantry—A. A. Q. M.

C. G. HOOKER. I. H CORY J. D HOOKER

HOOKER & CO.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, MATALS, ETC.,

NOS. 119 AND 118 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

BANNING & COMPANY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Wilmington, Los Angeles and Libertad.

NEWSPAPERS FROM CALIFORNIA and elsewhere are now received

AT THE PRESCOTT POST OFFICE,

and sold for Publishers at 25 cents each, in currency. Subscriptions received at publishers' rates. June 15

In the District Court, Third Judicial District. County of Yavapai—Territory of Arizona.

William T. Flower, Plaintiff, vs. Pablo A. Peralto and Ambrosia Quintero, Defendants. } Order of Publication.

ACTION brought in the District Court in and for the county and Territory aforesaid. The Territory of Arizona sends to Pablo A Peralto and Ambrosia Quintero, defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory then within twenty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred twenty-seven and 79-100 dollars (627 79) upon a certain promissory note executed by you in favor of Wormser & Co. bearing date of Prescott, 20th March, 1865 And also for the foreclosure of a certain deed of mortgage, also executed by you in favor of Wormser & Co. bearing the same date and executed to secure the payment of the said promissory note—both of which, said note and mortgage, were transferred to the above named plaintiff. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit. Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1867.

SEAL

E. W. WELLS, Jr. Clerk.

JOHN HOWARD, Att'y.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between Wilmington and San Francisco.

THE California, Oregon and Mexico Steam Ship Company's Steamship

SIERRA NEVADA,

CHAS. THORNE, Commander,

Will make Regular Trips—Leaving as follows:

1867.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro
July	2	5	6
July	13	—	16
July	23	—	26
August	1	4	5
August	13	—	16
August	23	—	26
September	3	6	7

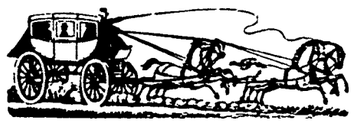
Holladay & Brenham,

June 15 AGENTS.

New Route to the East,

VIA

TRINIDAD & DENVER



The Denver and Santa Fe Stage Line,

ARE now running their TRI-WEEKLY LINE of FOUR HORSE CONCORD COACHES, from TRINIDAD to DENVER, Leaving Trinidad Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, upon the arrival of Coaches from Santa Fe,

RUNNING THROUGH TO DENVER IN THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

Making close connections there with the U. S. Express Company's daily Line of Coaches for the East, via Smoky Hill Route, and with Wells, Fargo & Co's Daily Line via Platte Route, each of which Lines reach the Railroads in 72 hours from Denver

The entire equipment of this line is new and of the very best kind.

Fare from Denver to New-York, per W. F. & Co. $100. Time, 8 days.

WM. JONES, Supt

W. S WALKER, General Agent J15-12-3m

NEW STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA, Prescott, Arizona.

THE undersigned offers to the public, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

Butter, Crackers, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Pickles, Pork, Oysters, Lobsters, and other

Provisions.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, and Shot.

A genral assortment of fine cut and plug chewing

TOBACCO.

Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of Merchandize.

LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, May186 18, 7.

Quick Sales and small Profits.

D. HENDERSON & Co.

OFFER for sale, Cheap for Cash, a splendid assortment of Gents CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods,

COARSE AND FINE BOOTS,

A superior quality of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Playing Cards, Yankee Notions, and Confectionary.

Also—Ladies, Misses and children's BOOTS and SHOES, Dry Goods, &c. &c

Call and examine our stock, at the new store, corner Granite and Gurley Streets, Prescott May—10tf

NEW GOODS.

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

Groceries,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.

WORMSER & CO.

May 18, 1867. 10-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HARDYVILLE, June 20, 1867.

HAVING learned that orders have been issued at San Francisco declaring all Indians along the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road must be assumed to be friendly, and that in accordance with said orders protection along said road will be withdrawn. I therefore give notice, that the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road will be temporarily abandoned, and no tolls will be collected at any of the gates along said road until the Indians are declared hostile, and until further notice is given.

I will pay a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one passing down said road that will kill the first red devil of an Indian that undertakes to collect toll in my stead, at any of the passes along said road.

WM. H HARDY,

Pres. of the P. & M. Toll Road.

NOTICE.—James W. Fabian, a blacksmith by trade, who worked a short time since at Fort Yuma or Arizona City, having died suddenly at my hotel, on the 2d inst., while on his route from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles, this is to give notice that the sum of $56 in greenbacks, and $29 in gold, is in my possession, after defraying the funeral expenses. Any person having a claim upon said sums, upon legal and proper proof, the same will be paid by the undersigned

AUGUST STARKE.

San Bernardino, June 7, 1867.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. DARLING,

Pioneer

DRUG STORE,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

Billiard Tables

AT LA PAZ—FOR SALE.

TWO first class Billiard Tables, lately in charge of C. Moore, at La Paz, are now offered for sale. Apply to Gray & Co. Prescott or at La Paz. June 15

ARIZONA

Overland Mail Company.

THE STAGES leave San Bernardino every Monday afternoon, on the arrival of the Los Angeles Stages, for Hardyville.

W. N. BALLARD, Superintendent.

WOLF & FOLKS, Agents,

San Bernardino. f-8t

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,

Lard, Butter,

Cheese, Coffee,

Dried Fruit, Sugar,

Soap, Candles,

Coal Oil, Honey,

Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in the action of Henry Morgan against Van C. Smith and F. G. Christie, duly attested the 15th day of June, A. D. 1867, I am commanded to sell—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, and particularly bounded as follows, viz:—Lot numbers four (4), five (5), and six (6), in Block number eight (8), said lots fronting on Gurley Street, on the north side of the Plaza, in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and described as such in the original survey and plat of said town. The said lots being the same upon which what is known as the capitol building stands, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances and improvements thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 20th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott and county of Yavapai, I will sell the said above described property to the highest bidder for cash. Prescott, A. T. June 26, 1867. JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in the action of Herbert Bowers and Nathan B. Bowers, and against Herman Gehrenbeck, duly attested the 24th day of June, A. D. 1867, I am commanded to sell—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, and particularly bounded and described as follows, viz:—Two town or building lots, which said lots are numbered and described in the survey and plat of the said town, as made by R. W. Groom as lots number sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in block number thirteen (13), on Montezuma Street, on the west side side of, and fronting on the Plaza, in the said town—said lots being each twenty-five feet in width fronting on the Plaza, and one hundred and fifty feet in depth, running west from Montezuma Street, to an alley; together with all buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of those certain houses or buildings commonly called the Montezuma Saloon—together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott and county of Yavapai, I will sell the said above described property to the highest bidder for cash Prescott, A. T June 26th, 1867.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in the action of S. Z. Pierce against King S. Woolsey, duly attested the twenty fourth day of June, A. D. 1867, I am commanded to sell—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Yavapai and Territory aforesaid, and particularly bounded and described as follows, viz:—A certain five stamp quartz mill, about twenty miles in an easterly direction from the town of Prescott, and one and one half miles in a southerly direction from the residence of the Defendant, King S. Woolsey, on or near his ranch on the Agua Frio River, and known as the Woolsey mill, together with the lands upon which the said mill is erected, and two hundred yards beyond the said mill on all sides thereof, that is to say: a plat four hundred yards square, having the said mill in the centre. Also, the ditch, acequia or canal for the use of said mill.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock; P. M. in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, I will sell the above described property to the highest bidder for cash.

Prescott, June 29th, 1867.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

Arizona Miner.

POETRY.

THINE OWN.

Call me no more thine own—the Summer
So loved by me, shall never come again;
I scarce shall look upon the Spring's pale flowers,
And in this life of weariness and pain
Shall be no more thine own.

The Spring shall wake fresh verdure in the vale;
Freed from gray Winter, blue shall glow the sky;
But ere the sweet-breathed violets grow pale
This fading form low in the dust shall lie,
And be no more thine own.

The shadow of the parting hour is nigh—
It falls, dear one, upon my heart and thine;
Alas! to leave thee when life's morning hour
Is goldened o'er by love almost divine—
To be no more thine own.

I soon shall leave thee! thou, beloved, wilt feel
A gloomy shadow o'er thy pathway thrown;
And all too soon the truth will o'er thee steal,
That in this dreary world thou art alone,
And I no more thine own.

No more thine own! To wake for thee at eve
The chords of music sweetest to thine ear;
To love thee still alike through joy and grief,
To be thy truest friend, of all most dear,
But not on earth thine own.

On these near hills, whose beauty never fades,
My lingering feet shall rest. Oh, do not weep!
Thou, too, shall dwell where sorrow ne'er invades,
With him who giveth His beloved sleep,
And I shall be thine own.

LAST WORDS.

She said: "Why should we start and shrink?
Why fall your tears in showers?
Heaven's land lies nearer than we think
Unto this world of ours;
So very near that I can hear
Its rivers softly flowing,
And feel its blessed atmosphere
Upon my forehead blowing.

"When April danced upon the lea,
With violets on her bosom,
I said; 'I s all not live to see
The May time violets blossom.'
But God's own kind and loving way
'Tis time alone discloses;
I thought ere May to pass away,
But here I clasp June's roses.

"So gently ebbs my life away,
I marvel you can sorrow.
The eyes that open on earth to-day
Shall ope in Heaven to-morrow.
For at the going of the night
I heard a spirit warning,
'Look, yonder breaks the rosy light
Of your last earthly morning.'

"Your love has given my life the charm,
Throughout all my being flowing,
But stronger, tenderer is the arm,
To whose kind care I'm going.
To bear me over Jordan's side,
God sends his strong evangel."
She ceased. Our home had lost its pride,
But Heaven had gained an angel.

BATTLE HYMN.—The Indians on the plains are nearly all upon the war path. An exchange suggests an aboriginal battle hymn, to the air "King of the Cannibal Islands," beginning thus:

Oh! how absurd philanthropists prate
About the "unfortunate Indian's fate;"
They'd change their ideas if they saw the rate
That we massacre on the prairies.
For we gobble emigrants every day,
And capture forts unweariedly,
And scalp the garrisons jollily,
As we massacre on the prairies.
Singing—Rioting, ravaging Navajoes,
Comanches, Blackfeet, Sioux and Crows
There's not a sensible white man but knows
That we're masters of the prairies.

KILLING.—A Montana paper says "the mortality of Helena is extraordinarily good. Only seventeen men were killed during the past two weeks."

This is worse than we have it in Arizona.

ON THE MOVE.—A telegram from St. Louis says, the Hon. Green Clay Smith, Governor of Montana, and General Heath, Secretary of New Mexico, are *en route* to their respective places of duty. Both gentlemen are accompanied by their families, and intend to establish their permanent residence in the territories named.

PURCHASED TERRITORY.—Since the Constitution was adopted the United States have made the following acquisitions of territory: 1. The purchase of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, in 1803, from France, for $15-000,000. 2. The purchase of Florida, in 1819, from Spain, for $3,000,000. 3. The annexation of Texas, in 1845. 4. The purchase of California, New Mexico and Utah, from Mexico, for $15,000,000, in 1848. 5. The purchase of Arizona from Mexico, for $10,000-000, in 1854. 6. The purchase of the immense Russian Possessions, running down on the Pacific Coast from the North Pole to forty-four forty north latitude, at which line it strikes the British Possessions.

SONORA.

The *Alta*, of May 17, in speaking of the Liberal cause in Mexico, has the following sensible remarks:

"Juarez has the good will of the people and of the common soldiers, but he is poor, and must often be cramped in his commissariat. What his Government needs just now is the ready cash. The United States sympathizes with him, and would like to see him succeed. Couldn't the United States help him out of his troubles by advancing him the necessary cash—say in exchange for the State of Sonora, which is merely an encumbrance to Mexico? Couldn't Mr. Seward, who seems to have a mania for adding to the national real estate, bring this arrangement about before the auspicious time passes? He rather likes Juarez; and Juarez affects us. We want—we really need Sonora; Juarez just as much wants and needs—say about seven millions two hundred thousand dollars. We bought Arizona for ten millions, but forgot to buy a decent route to it from the West; it is not worth much to us on that account; we now have a first rate chance to correct the error by another small cash investment, which will in addition give us new ports, new mines, new farms, fisheries, and command of the Gulf of California and the Colorado; whereby our military establishments in Arizona can be maintained at less than half they now cost the Government, the Apaches be quickly subdued, and American capital and miners supplied with new fields of operation. If Seward allows this chance to slip through his fingers, we shall not think him the fine judge of real estate which the admirers of the late Northern purchase credit him with being."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Army Supplies.

CHIEF QR. MR. OFFICE, District of PRESCOTT,
Fort Whipple, A. T. June 12th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, July 10th, 1867, for supplying the United States Government.

At Fort Whipple, A. T. with three hundred tons of Shelled Corn or Barley, of two thousand pounds to the ton.

At Camp McPherson, A. T. with one hundred tons of Shelled Corn or Barley, of two thousand pounds to the ton.

At Camp Lincoln, A. T. with one hundred tons of Shelled Corn or Barley, of two thousand pounds to the ton.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five tons.

The Corn or Barley delivered must be of good quality, well sacked, and subject to inspection. The parties to whom the contracts may be awarded, will be required, within (48) forty-eight hours after the acceptance of the bids, to give bonds equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement, signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out.

Prices must be written as well as expressed in figures. The oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposal.

The delivery of the grain to commence immediately after the approval of the contracts by the District Department and Division Commanders, and terminate by the (31st) thirty-first day of December, 1867.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the District Department and Division Commanders.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin or its equivalent, in Government currency, at the market rate on day of payment. Payment to be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand. If not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

A copy of the advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must accompany each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed "Proposals for Corn or Barley at Fort Whipple, Camp Lincoln and Camp McPherson, A. T.," and addressed to the undersigned.

The expenses of this advertisement to be paid by the successful bidders, pro rata.

E. D. BAKER,
Capt. and Asst. Qr. Mr. U. S. Army,
Chief Qr. Master Dist. Prescott.

ESTATE OF LEROY JAY, DECEASED.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of the Probate Court in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona notice is hereby given that on Monday, July 1st, 1867, in front of the store of Gray & Co. in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on said day, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of Leroy Jay, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest of said estate, by operation of law or otherwise, may have acquired in and to the following described mining claims, to wit:—

695 feet in the Ticonderoga Lode, discovery location,
725 feet in the Planet Lode, discovery location,
700 feet in the Empire Lode, discovery location.
675 feet in the Wild Rover Lode, discovery location.

Said Quartz Lodes being situated in the Goodwin Mining District, Yavapai county, and Territory of Arizona. Also, at the same time and place, 1 coat, and 2 deer skins

Terms of sale, Cash—on confirmation of sale by Probate Court.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
WM. J. BERRY, his Attorney.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r
Prescott, May 24, 1867. 11-14

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas D. Hutton, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in Tucson, Pima County and Territory of Arizona.
Tucson, March 1, 1867
JOHN G. BRYANT,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE of Domingo Gallio, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with he necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, to the undersigned, at the office of Mr R. Platt, in Tucson, county of Pima and Territory of Arizona. Tucson, January 7, 1867.
ESTENEN OCHOA, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John F. Simmons, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to B. Block, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.
B. BLOCK,
Administrator.
JNO. HOWARD, his Attorney.
Prescott, April 1st, 1867. 7-6m.

PRESCOTT, JUNE 1, 1867.

In the District Court Third Judicial District.
Sam: P. May, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jos. Tyson, et. al. Defendants

LIEN NOTICE. All persons holding or claiming liens for work, labor or materials, done, performed or furnished in the construction of a certain ten stamp Quartz Mill, consisting of one double flued boiler, one engine, two five stamp batteries, amalgamating pans, concentrators, pumps, gearing, belting, and other appliances used and designed for crushing, reducing and working quartz rock and other ores containing precious metals, situated on upper Lynx Creek, in the Walker Mining District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and known as the Eureka Mill—are hereby notified to appear and exhibit their liens for adjudication before the District Court of Yavapai county at the court room, in Prescott, on Wednesday the 26th day of June, A. D 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Court.
E. W. WELLS, Clerk of the Court.
June 10, 1867. J15-13

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JEWELY ASSOCIATION,
193 & 195 Broadway, New York City,

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeans, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver extension holders, sleeve buttons, sets of studs, vest and neck chains, plain and chased gold chains, &c. &c. valued at

$1,000,000,
For One Dollar.

THE Merchants' and Manufacturers' Jewelry Association calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. The business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for this method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The sudden stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German war, and recent disastrous financial crisis in Europe, has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances less than one-third the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extremely low prices that we can afford to send away finer goods, and give better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment doing a similar business. Our aim is to please, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than one dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties dealing with us may depend upon having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately forwarded to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Merchants' and Manfacturers' Jewelry association, and have allowed use of their names:

Frederick V. Browne, Esq Treasury Department, Washington, D C—Piano, value, $450; miss Anna L Frost, Waverly Terrace, N Y city—Ladies' Gold enameled and diamond set Watch, value $300; William B Emmons, New Orleans, La Sewing Machine, value, $75; George L Davenport Mobile, Ala, Silver Tea Set, value, $200; miss Lucy Orcutt, Albany, Ill, Sewing Machine, value $65 mrs Mary S Downing, Louisville, Ky, Gold Watch, value, $200; James B Fowler, Harrisburg, Pa, Silver Hunting case Watch, value $75; Rev William Peyster, Milwaukie, Wis, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, value $125; J J Bickford, San Francisco, Cal, Gold lined silver Tea Set, value $300; Edward L Rice, St Louis, Mo. Melodeon, value $250, miss Helen E Sinclair, Detroit, Mich, Diamond Cluster Ring, value $225; Horatio G Frost, Chicago, Ill, Large Oil Painting, value $300; mrs Charlotte E Hewins, Doniphan, Kansas, Chickering Grand Piano, value $700, and Music Box, value $65

Many names could be placed on the list, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send us U S currency when convenient.

PARTIAL LIST of ARTICLES to be Sold for

One Dollar Each,

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10 Chickering Grand Pianos, worth	$500 to	$700
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos "	200 to	450
15 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood cases	175 to	220
50 First class Sewing Machines	40 to	300
75 Fine Oil Paintings	30 to	100
150 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20 to	30
50 Music Boxes	25 to	40
150 Revolving Patent Castors, silver	20 to	40
50 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20 to	35
400 Sets Tea and Table Spoons	20 to	40
150 Gold hunting case Watches, war'td	50 to	150
100 Diamond Rings, clus. & sin. stone	50 to	150
175 Gold Watches	85 to	150
300 Ladies' Watches	60 to	100
500 Silver Watches	20 to	75

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension Holders, and a large assortment of fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for 25 cents. Five sealed envelopes will be sent for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner: Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing the Certificates or order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can send One Dollar and receive the article named. Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions. Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied with the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the managers as follows:

JACKSON, CORNISH & CO.
193 & 195 BROADWAY,
New York.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rose Wood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Gravesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair!

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a stil more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Plain Case, $300
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Heavy Moulding, $325
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, $350

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free. 11

CALIFORNIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO.

Geo. Edward Moore,
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,
Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5-tf

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Le Doyen's SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver,	Stomach,
Spleen,	Kidneys,
Heart,	Womb,
Bladder,	Nerves,
Glands,	Blood,
Marrow,	& Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Costiveness, Prevent Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c, &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United Statas Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolvers,

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS,

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description o our arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Illion, New York.
MOORE & NIBHOLS, Agents, No. 140 Courland Street, New York 11t

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—
CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

Quartz Mountain SAW MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

SELLING OFF, TO CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.
WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between A. M. White and W. Bichard, doing business at the Pima Villages, A. T., under the firm name of White & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. White retiring from the firm. Said business will be carried on at the above named place under the firm name of

W. Bichard & Co.

who assume all liabilities, and to whom all debts due the late firm of White & Co. must be paid.
A. M. WHITE.
W. BICHARD & CO.
Pima Villages, A. T, May 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to locate Ranches on the Prescott and Mohave Road, will not be charged toll for passing over said road to and from their ranches, for one year from March 1st, 1867
WM H. HARDY, Pres. P. & M. T. Road.
Feb 23.—4-tf.

J. S. WILLIAMS' Advertising Agency

Chesnut-Street—North-East Corner of Fifth,
ST. LOUIS, Mo.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with instructions received from the Collector of Customs for the District of Passo del Norte, inspectors will hereafter be required to pay duties on all supplies imported for the use of the United States troops, whether delivered under public or private contract.
J. F STONE,
Deputy Collector.
Tucson, A. T. May 13, 1867. 11-4

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona
GENERAL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices

FOR CASH ONLY.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, on this 28th day of May, A. D. 1867, in favor of John B. Allen and against John K. Simmons, I have levied on all the right title and interest of John K. Simmons in and to one hundred and seventy-one and one 12th feet in the Vulture Mining Lode.

Said lode being in the Wickenburg mining district, in Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the sixth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said John K. Simmons in and to the above described property, to the highest bidder for Cash—to satisfy said execution.
JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1867, in favor of John H. Baldwin and against John D. Yates, I have levied on all the right, title and interest of John D. Yates in and to one hundred feet in the original location on the Accidental Lode—said Lode being in Walker quartz Mining District, in the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday the sixth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said John D. Yates in and to the above described property, to the highest bidder, for cash—to satisfy said execution
JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff,
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.

NOTICE In accordance with the provisions of the U. S. Internal Revenue Laws, Act of July 13th, 1866, paragraph 37—notice is hereby given that appeals concerning any erroneous or excessive valuations, assesments, or ennumerations, made in the annual list of taxes for 1867, in the district of Arizona, as assessed by the assessor and assistant assessors of said district, will be received and determined at the office of the assessor, in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, and Territory of Arizona, from the fifth day June next, each day during business hours, until the twentieth day of the same month. And all appeals to the assessor as aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of.
HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor U. S. Internal Revenue,
Dist. of Arizona.
Prescott, May 11, 1867.

ROBERT MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities.
May, 1867

ARIZONA MINER

Prescott, Arizona.

Established 1864.

Volume IV, 1867.

The fourth volume of the MINER was begun January 1, 1867. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested the rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

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The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

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The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our facilities of executing all kinds of

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Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts, Pamphlets,
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For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

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Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

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The high cost of everything necessary in printing in this Territory, and the common sense of this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, advertising, or for job work, may be sent by express or private hand, at the risk of the printing.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Miner Office.